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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on Warsaw Pact Shield-79 Maneuvers Continues AA 1
Ministers' Dinner Toasts AA 1
Continuation of Maneuvers [Foldvari] AA 2
Tirana Radio Calls Maneuvers Tool of Soviet Imperialism AA 3
Comment on Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting AA 4
Sofia Praise [Branichev] AA 4
Budapest on Achievements AA 5
Communique on Meeting [cross-reference] AA 5
Polish Journal Comments on CEMA's World Training Policies AA 6
[HANDEL ZAGRANICZNY]
Briefs: Socialist Countries' TU Conference AA 6

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Prague Views White House Preparations for Summit Meeting BB 1
[Jelinek in RUDE PRAVO 15 May]
Belgrade Sees SALT-II as 'Narrow', Lacking 'Long-Term' Content BB 2
[BORBA]
Delegates Speak at Disarmament Committee Debate BB 3
Polish Delegate [Bonieck] BB 3
GDR Envoy BB 3
SFRY Representative BB 4
GDR Delegate Complains About West's MBFR Attitude BB 5
Bratislava PRAVDA Scores NATO Approach to MBFR Talks BB 6
[Bydzovsky 16 May]

ALBANIA

District Democratic Front Conferences Held B 1
Report on Earthquake Damage Repairs B 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND May 16]
Briefs: Alia at Conference; Shkup Theater Group; Preparations for Wheat Harvest; DPRK Embassy Reception B 1

BULGARIA

Stanishev Receives Portuguese TU Delegation C 1
Lilov-led Delegation Returns Home From France C 1
European Social Sciences Group Meets in Sofia C 1
Kubadinski Reads Zhivkov Letter to Philatelist Conference C 1
Zhivkov Speaks at Ceremony Awarding Cosmonauts C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 May]
Zhivkov Commissions Plant in Gorna Banya C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Visit of Polish Chamber of Control Delegation D 1
Arrival in Prague [RUDE PRAVO 15 May] D 1
Visit to Slovakia [Bratislava PRAVDA 16 May]
Meeting With Strougal, Kempny D 1
Lucan-led Delegation Returns From Visit to Cuba D 1
Cuban National Assembly Delegation To Visit D 2
CSSR-Canadian Trade Cooperation Document Signed D 2
Foreign Leaders Greet Husak, Strougal on National Day D 2
Husak Receives Newly-Appointed Ambassador to Bangladesh D 2
Lenart Receives Soviet Cosmonaut Tereshkova D 2
Prague Daily Scores U.S. Plans for Eastern Mediterranean D 3
[Korab in LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE 15 May]
People's Party Central Committee Meets, Signs Accord With CDU D 4
Fojtik Attends Opening of Ideological Conference D 4
RUDE PRAVO Sees Tomasek As Having Attended Anti-CSSR Event [15 May] D 4
Briefs: USSR Water Economy Talks; CPCZ Delegation to Warsaw; D 5
Visiting French Minister; New TV Transmitter

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Continued Reportage on Edward Gierek Visit E 1
Beginning of Talks E 1
Honecker 17 May Dinner E 1
18 May Talks E 1
Continued Reportage on Visit of Icelandic Foreign Minister E 1
Talks With Fischer E 1
Meeting With Krolikowski E 1
Fischer Talks With Cape Verde Counterpart in Berlin 11 May E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12-13 May]
Economic Delegation Ends Visit to Canada, Arrives in U.S. E 2
Tisch Receives International Labor Office Official Blanchard E 3
ADN: FRG Defector Inge Goliath Explains Action E 3
Radio Commentator Contrasts NATO, Warsaw Pact Policies [Meisler] E 4
DPA: Heinz Kessler Calls for 'Ideological Offensive' in Forces E 5
SED Officials Continue Dialog With Voters E 6
Attendance at Preelection Meetings E 6
Stoph Meets With Voters in Dresden E 6
On Housing E 6
On Government Programs E 7
Academy of Sciences President Honored on Birthday E 7
Honecker Message E 7
USSR Award E 7

HUNGARY

Budapest Comments on NATO Defense Ministers' Meeting [Polgar] F 1
PRC-SRV Talks To Continue in Hanoi F 2
NEPSZABADSAG Notes U.S. Disappointment Over PRC Trade F 2
Report on Activites of CPSU Party Workers Delegation F 3
MTI Reports 17 May Meeting of Council of Ministers F 3
Pal Losonczi Receives New Kuwaiti Ambassador F 4
Lazar, Trade Union Council Examine Economic Goals F 4
Briefs: Aktivists Delegation's Cuban Visit; Cultural Delegation to GDR F 4

POLAND

Italian Paper Cites Polish Dissidents' Protest G 1
[Rome L'UNITA 3 May]
INTERPRESS Cited on Nature of Pilgrimages in FRG G 2
Visit of Thai Delegation to Poland Reported G 2
Jagielski, Kepa, Wojtaszek Receive UN Official G 2
INTERPRESS Comment on PRC's Middle East Policy Noted G 3
PZPR Politburo Discusses Preparations for 15th Plenum G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 May]
Results of Floods, Government Resolution Summed Up G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 May]
Fodder Outlook for Livestock Needs Reported G 6
[TRYBUNA LUDU 16 May]
Briefs: Journalists in Prague G 6

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Chairs Working Party Meeting 16-17 May H 1
PRC Vice Premier Stops in Bucharest 17 May H 2
Swedish King Carl Gustav Receives Giosan H 2
Ratification Instruments on Convention With UK Exchanged H 3
RCP Delegation Meets With Japanese Socialist Leaders H 3
LUMEA Sets Out Proposals for Treaty on Eschewing Use of Force H 3
Briefs: Aktivist Delegation in DPRK; Cooperation Discussions in Nigeria; New CSSR Consulate; Parliamentarians in Bonn; Bulgarian Aktivists H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

More on President Tito's USSR Visit I 1
TANJUG Report on Talks I 1
17 May Dinner [cross-reference] I 2
Brezhnev, Tito Dinner Toasts I 2
18 May Talks, Brezhnev Gift I 5
Yugoslav Press Comment I 5
BORBA Comment [Petkovic 16 May] I 6
POLITIKA Cites Alleged Points of PRC Note to USSR [14 May] I 7
TANJUG Reports PRC Press Criticism of Special Privileges I 8
LCY's Planinc, Popit Meet With PCE's Carrillo I 8
Federal Chamber Adopts Resolution on Social Information I 9
Consultative Session Praises Work of Associated Labor Courts I 10
TANJUG Announces Closing of Presidential Cabinet 21-29 May I 10
Croatian SAWP Conference Debates Future Work I 11
Slovenia Assembly's Executive Council Discusses Prices Policy I 11
Luxury Goods Tax To Be Increased by 50 Percent I 12
Serbian Presidency Views Cooperation With Neighboring Countries I 12
Veterans Association President Congratulates Dolanc I 13
Grlickov Has Talks With Syrian Ba'th Delegation I 13
Minic Meets With TANJUG Editorial Board Members I 13
TANJUG Social Council Elects Chairman; Members Appointed I 14
Further Reportage on Visit of CSSR's Zahradnik I 15
Vojvodina Premier Kmezic Meeting I 15
Novi Sad Agricultural Fair Tour I 15
TANJUG Reports Ongoing Work at UNCTAD Conference in Manila I 15
PRC Agricultural Machinery Minister Visits I 16
Meeting With Ikonic I 16
Federal Economic Chamber President I 16

Ubiparip Receives PRC Deputy Science Minister I 16
PRC Study Delegation Visits Rijeka Port I 17
PRC TU Delegation Tours Osijek Agro-Industrial Complex I 17
Moscow Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Belgrade I 17
More on DPRK Economic Affairs Delegation Visit I 17
Ubiparip Meeting I 17
Document Signing I 18
New FRG Envoy Presents Credentials to Hodza I 18
Mayor of Baghdad Arrives in Belgrade I 18
Briefs: Svetozarevo Radio Transmitter I 18

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW PACT SHIELD-79 MANEUVERS CONTINUES

Ministers' Dinner Toasts

LD180853 Budapest MTI in English 0618 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--The battle activities of the military exercise codenamed Shield-79 continued at night on Thursday.

A dinner was given at the headquarters of the Shield-79 on Thursday evening in honour of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and of the guests, the defence ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states, of the commander-in-chief and chief of staff of the United Armed Forces.

In his toast given at the dinner Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defence minister, said: The exercises of this kind provide tough work both for the staffs and for the executing troops. We may say that our soldiers accomplished the set tasks in a very honest manner. And, although it would be too early to draw a balance of the performance, we may already declare that the fulfilment of the requirements was of high standard. This manoeuvres reflect truly the identity of the political goals of the fraternal countries' armies and the successes of the joint work done in the interest of defence.

Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of the Soviet Union and Soviet defence minister, conveyed the cordial greetings and good wishes of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party CC, to Janos Kadar as well as to the other leaders of the Hungarian party and government. He noted with satisfaction that Hungary provided the most favourable conditions to all participants of the military exercises and the young soldiers were extended everywhere a cordial and warm welcome. The minister also said that the Shield-79 furthers the solidification of the brotherhood-in-arms of the Warsaw Treaty armies, the increase of the combat readiness as well as mutual understanding and contributes to a great extent to the internationalist training of young people.

Dmitriy Ustinov emphasized: The countries of the Warsaw Treaty are making great efforts in the interest of the process of detente and the consolidation of peace. An important contribution to the success of this endeavour is provided by the forthcoming meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter and by the conclusion of the treaty on strategic arms limitation. The Soviet defence minister added that "we have to be vigilant as long as the armament race continues and the hotbeds of war dangers are not eliminated. We have to continue to strengthen the unity and security of the countries of the socialist community."

In his toast host Janos Kadar stressed: Also these exercises prove that our joint defense organization is duly fulfilling the honoring task assigned to it by our parties and peoples. They provide huge support and great self-confidence to our peoples whose main requirement and endeavour is to be able to continue the socialist, communist building work in peace. Janos Kadar said with emphasis about the special value of the Shield-79 manoeuvres that it strengthens the internationalist fraternal unity and cooperation not only between the soldiers participating in it but also by the peoples of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Paying tribute to the importance of the Warsaw Treaty organization, the first secretary of the HSWP CC pointed out: The communists, the progressive and peaceloving people are struggling for a world in which exploitation of men by men ends, there shall not be underprivileged and suppressed nations and weapons shall not exist either.

The target of our struggle is to bring about a peaceful, human world. However, realistically thinking persons know that we still have to struggle a lot for reaching this target. The political and military importance of the Warsaw Treaty organization is provided by the fact that at present, like in future, it defends our peoples like a shield--as indicated also by the name of the present exercises. We see in the Warsaw Treaty the guarantee for a nicer tomorrow. We see in it the guarantee that our people may live and work in a carefree manner, in peace, preserving the national sovereignty and socialist achievements, and it may shape in security its socialist future.

Janos Kadar underlined that like before also in future the Hungarian People's Republic truly fulfills the obligation assumed in the Warsaw Treaty and takes its share as far as its possibilities permit in the struggle for peace and in resolving defense tasks.

Janos Kadar appreciated specially the importance of the fact that the Soviet Army had conveyed its military experiences to Hungary and provided by this an immense assistance for laying down the foundations of the Hungarian People's Army and then for advancing the Hungarian armed forces.

The first secretary of the HSWP CC thanked specially for Leonid Brezhnev's good wishes and asked the defence ministers to convey upon returning to their countries his greetings to the leaders of their parties.

Continuation of Maneuvers

LD180116 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] The joint military exercises of the Warsaw Pact armed forces, codenamed Shield-79, continued today. Our correspondent Geza Foldvari reports on today's events from the scene:

Have you, dear listeners, ever seen rockets which light up an area the size of a village, or tracer bullets which resemble meteorites or grenades which sparkle like fireworks? If you have, then you can visualize the spectacular action carried out this evening at the military exercises codenamed Shield-79. As to why the troops and commands of the friendly armies planned such a late task for the second day, the answer is simple--the fighting does not end at sunset in a real war.

This action will be a worthy conclusion to the second day of Shield-79, whose events so far have been rightly praised by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Among today's guests I have seen Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of KISZ Central Committee; Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the MSZMP Central Committee; Deputy Premier Janos Borbandi; the defense ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states; the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces; and several leading representatives of political, economic and social life.

This morning the soldiers of the friendly armed forces, with coordinated action by the artillery, armor, air force and infantry, began the breakthrough through the main line of resistance. The mechanized artillery's tremendous barrage destroyed the defense system of the enemy, then the infantry advanced under the cover provided by the constant fire of armored tanks and troop carriers. The so-called extended charge, fired by a rocket which whips a string of explosives tied the length of a long rope through the mined barbed wire system, thus opening the way for the advancing units even through the most densely mined areas, has earned great praise from the guests.

If one considers that in a real war many of the soldiers neutralizing a minefield pay with their lives for the advance of their comrades, it is easy to understand the significance of this ingenious weapon, which can achieve all this without incurring any losses.

What else did we see today? Guided antiarmor rockets which never miss their targets; a breakthrough through a chemically polluted area; the exinguishing of a tank on fire and the rescue of its crew, as well as a model imitating the movements of a real airplane which was shot down as soon as it began to take off, just like a clay pigeon at a pigeon-shooting event. I also visited the command tent where the orders were issued in several languages; nonetheless, the coordinated actions of the troops were fashioned into a united whole.

I also visited another tent where Janos Kadar gave a toast at the lunch table. Let me give you an excerpt from this recording. I must mention in advance that Janos Kadar's words were translated for the participants and thus from time to time one can hear the voice of the translator as well.

[Kadar--begin recording] Today at least I can take part in these exercises. We, who only participate occasionally, can perhaps at times see certain things more vividly than you who live in this every day. For us this is an experience and very educational. Yet, in a different sense, we do not feel ourselves as guests here becaus this is an organic and indivisible part of our work as well. Perhaps accidentally and not quite accidentally, the way it has worked out was that the Warsaw Pact has shown both sides of its face this week in Hungary. It shows its policy, which is also vital and important, naturally, as well as that which underpins this policy. With all this in mind, I greet you from my heart, and am glad to be able to spend a few hours with you. I wish you good health and much success for your work which is vitally important for us, for our peoples. [end recording]

I just add on the subject of today's events that the units of the friendly armed forces have repulsed the reserve forces of the presumed enemy and began chasing them after a strong counterattack. Shield-79 will continue tomorrow.

TIRANA RADIO CALLS MANEUVERS TOOL OF SOVIET IMPERIALISM

AU171632 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] It has been reported that military maneuvers with troops of the Warsaw Pact member countries participating have recently begun in Hungary. As has been reported, these maneuvers, which are among the largest of their kind, were preceded by a meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries of this aggressive pact. They discussed a number of problems relating to this military pact. It is also reported that currently high-level Soviet militarymen Kulikov and Gribkov, the commander in chief and the chief of staff of the United Armed Forces of the aggressive Warsaw Pact, also are in Hungary.

It is clearly obvious that the Warsaw Pact's military and political situation, further development of its military potential and political cooperation between its member countries--all this is in the center of the attention of Soviet social imperialists, who use this bloc as a basic instrument for the hegemonistic and expansionist policy that they pursue. For this reason political meetings are frequently held within the framework of this bloc at which they coordinate its activity, draft new military program and hold various military maneuvers in the Soviet Union and other East European countries belonging to this bloc, their aim being to further improve various war tactics.

The continual saber rattling by Soviet social imperialists through the Warsaw military pact also pursue other specified political goals. Through military maneuvers, demonstrations of strength, the Soviet social imperialists want to exert pressure on practice blackmail against the peoples and countries where these maneuvers are held and to tie them even more firmly to their wagon in conformity with their strategy designed to strengthen hegemony and expansion. Also through these military maneuvers held in allied countries the Kremlin is preparing the ground to use these countries as a springboard, for new open aggressions in the future against other countries, as required by its hegemonistic and expansionist goals. The military activity of the Warsaw Pact along with that of the other aggressive NATO military bloc is quite dangerous for the European peoples because it is fraught with very dangerous consequences for their independence and sovereignty.

COMMENT ON WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Sofia Praise

AU171112 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 17 May 79 AU

Text Sofia, May, 17 (BTA commentator Ognyan Branichev)--The final communique of the meeting of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states comes as a logical continuation of the conclusions and proposals contained in the declaration of the Moscow conference of the Political Consultative Committee of November 23, 1978. Many of the principles laid down in the declaration are enriched and further developed in the communique in conformity with the new situation in the world.

What draws the attention are the new practical proposals to step up the process of detente and to supplement it with corresponding measures in the military sphere.

Just as impressive is the proposal to convene a political conference of the European countries, the United States and Canada and what is more at a level which will make the taking of political decisions on the major issues of strengthening the trust between the states of Europe and the Mediterranean possible. Concrete measures are recommended which if applied, would be able to tangibly disperse the present suspicion and reveal the real intentions of the partner. Under the conditions of growing trust, the settlement of issues pertaining to detente in the military sphere will be rendered possible. Obviously the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states have arrived at the conclusion that the impasse into which the Vienna talks were driven by the Western forces by exploiting technical details, can be overcome through political means by statesmen of broader political views on international relations.

Another thing that deserves attention is the invitation extended to the Western powers to discuss the level at which the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki final act is to be held. Evidently the Warsaw Treaty member-states hold the view that the 1980 meeting should be held at such political level which will make it possible for the goals of Helsinki to be furthered. This proposal, (?also) shows that the matters of detente and disarmament have entered such a stage when the settlement of differences had outgrown the technical frame and calls for a political interference of high responsibility.

The entire situation in the world at the present stage undergoes fast changes. The signing of SALT-2 by the Soviet Union and the United States is forthcoming--a supreme political achievement made possible after long and difficult talks inspired by political will. When the United States and the Soviet Union succeeded in reaching an agreement on such complicated issues, at precisely the level of political decisions, is there no ground to believe that this is the conclusion to be drawn from the technical straits in the talks on detente in the military sphere. [sentence as received]

Budapest on Achievements

LD161430 Budapest MTI in English 1057 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 16, 1979 (MTI)--The coincidence of dates and events may also carry some political message. The Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee decided to meet just on the 24th anniversary of the organization's establishment. Ten years after the Budapest call concerning the all-European security conference--and once again in the capital of Hungary.

It was reaffirmed at the session: The socialist countries concentrate their joint efforts to achieve military detente in the spirit of European security and cooperation. As is well-known, the Warsaw Treaty political consultative body released a far-reaching statement last November, summing up and expanding by new elements the proposals of the member-countries regarding disarmament, arms limitations and the consolidation of international security. Now the measures necessary for the implementation of this extensive program were discussed in Budapest.

For obvious reasons, our detente policy is focused on the relaxation of military tensions, while the states with different social systems on our continent have enhanced their efforts for cooperation and peaceful coexistence. NATO continues to carry on with the armaments race, extending it to further areas of military technology, the field exposed most heavily to fierce attacks by the opponents of detente. This is why the disarmament and arms limitation accord of direct concern for Europe has yet failed to go through even despite so many efforts by the Warsaw Treaty countries.

These countries have elaborated concrete proposals for disarmament measures both in Europe and on a wider scale. They are also ready to take into consideration the suggestions and ideas of other countries, but what is needed now first of all is not initiatives but practical steps, conclusion and implementation of long overdue agreements.

Now time is up for deeds. With this in mind, the Foreign Ministerial Committee proposed to convene an all-European conference this year with the participation of the European states, the United States and Canada. The agenda would include discussions about further military confidence measures. They also suggested that the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act should agree not to apply first either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. Such an agreement would furnish additional guarantee for preventing armed conflicts in Europe.

The Warsaw Treaty proposals aimed at diminishing the dangers and measures of a military confrontation remain to be answered. A promising sign is the Soviet-U.S. agreement in principle about SALT, the importance of which was stressed at the current session too. We are hopeful that the long anticipated good news will inspire the NATO states to adopt a more constructive attitude to the Vienna talks on arms limitations and also to other timely questions.

We are pleased that Budapest had been chosen as a scene for this important conference which laid stress on our countries' desire to consolidate peace and promote military detente.

Communique on Meeting

For the apparent text of the communique on the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 May see the Communist Relations section of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

POLISH JOURNAL COMMENTS ON CMEA'S WORLD TRADING POLICIES

LD181030 Warsaw PAP in English 0904 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 May PAP--The international economic order which was established after the Second World War ceased to correspond to the balance of forces in the economy of the contemporary world long ago, wrote HANDEL ZAGRANICZNY, the periodical published by Polish Chamber of Foreign Commerce. It does not favour cooperation among the countries of different systems. It harms interests of European countries affiliated to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

It is the desire of the Socialist countries to join the International Labour Division more effectively than so far. Their aim is to extend the development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation both with the capitalist highly developed countries and developing countries. Yet, bearing in mind the socio-political and economic differences occurring in the Third World, the socialist countries are against automatic transfer of their revenues in favour of the backward [word indistinct]... On the other hand, they are for an increase in the flow of funds stimulating a comprehensive and real development and at the same time favouring the utilization of domestic developmental reserves.

Even though the socialist countries did not profit from the exploitation of colonies in past, and hence are not responsible for the present economic situation of the underdeveloped countries, they endeavour to grant the third world financial, personnel and technological assistance, obviously within the range of their possibilities. Sharing the view of those countries with respect to the necessity for stabilizing raw materials markets, the CMEA European countries are against the further cartelization of those markets and are for long-term agreements on raw materials which are the most effective method of achieving stabilization. According to the socialist countries, alongside all changes in the principles and forms of international cooperation to be introduced under a new economic order, the governments of individual third world countries should take steps to ensure social justice at home. Moreover, according to the socialist countries, the restricting of a new economic order to merely economic questions is not right. In the opinion of the CMEA European socialist countries, one of the basic conditions determining the establishment of a new economic order is the consolidation of detente and peace in the world. Summing up, the CMEA countries advocate the introduction of a new economic order to favour the optimization of the socio-economic development in the world. At the same time they treat the process of establishing a new order as a comprehensive and long-term venture.

BRIEFS

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' TU CONFERENCE--With the participation of secretaries and heads of departments in charge of international affairs of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Hungarian, Mongolian, GDR, Romanian and Soviet trade union centers, a conference began at the headquarters of the National Trade Union Council on Monday [14 May]. They will discuss aspects of cooperation among the socialist countries' trade unions and exchange views on topical issues of the international trade union movement. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 15 May 79 P 8 AU] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--The Budapest conference of the secretaries and department heads in charge of international affairs of the Bulgarian, Czechoslovak, Hungarian, GDR, Mongolian, Polish, Romanian and Soviet trade union centers ended today. The participants discussed various issues of cooperation between the socialist countries' trade unions and reviewed some major questions of the international trade union movement. The visiting delegations also paid visits to several factories. The representatives of the socialist countries' trade unions were received also by CCTU General Secretary Sandor Gaspar. The delegations left Budapest on Thursday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 17 May 79 LD]

PRAGUE VIEWS WHITE HOUSE PREPARATIONS FOR SUMMIT MEETING

AU171707 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington Dispatch: "The White House Is Preparing Itself for the Vienna Meeting: the Key Task"]

[Text] THE MEETING BETWEEN SUPREME U.S. AND USSR REPRESENTATIVES, THE PERSONAL MEETING BETWEEN JAMES CARTER AND LEONID BREZHNEV, WHICH IS SLATED TENTATIVELY FOR 15-18 JUNE IN VIENNA, IS UNDERSTANDABLY REGARDED BY THE UNITED STATES AS AN EXTREMELY SIGNIFICANT EVENT. FROM THE AMERICAN VIEWPOINT, THE EVENT IN VIENNA WILL BE THE ACTUAL CULMINATION OF THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION'S ENTIRE FOREIGN-POLITICAL ACTIVITY. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE ALMOST 3.5 YEARS OF HIS PRESIDENCY CARTER WILL BE MEETING PERSONALLY THE POLITICIAN AND INTERNATIONAL FIGURE WHO FOR MANY YEARS HAS BEEN ENJOYING GREAT POPULARITY AND AUTHORITY IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD PUBLIC AND WHO REPRESENTS THE MOST POWERFUL SOCIALIST STATE, THE SOVIET UNION.

This fact is realized by the White House, it is stressed in union by all American communications media and it is also the main reason for the special attention being devoted by the American public to the approaching meeting. It must be added that IN THE UNITED STATES J. CARTER'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH L. BREZHNEV ARE NOT ASSESSED FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF FOREIGN-POLITICAL RELATIONS ALONE, SINCE THE VIENNA MEETING WILL ALSO AFFECT THE AMERICAN DOMESTIC-POLITICAL SCENE. A series of significant factors have emerged both for President Carter and for the entire team of politicians in the Democratic Party, which now holds the government steering wheel, factors directly connected with the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna. No wonder the president and the prominent representatives of his administration have started an assiduous campaign, the largest campaign in the American political life during Carter's entire presidency, a campaign representing the White House's preparations for the Vienna meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE CORRECTLY REFLECTS THAT THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESENT KEY PROBLEM IS TO PUSH THROUGH THE STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION AGREEMENT IN THE SENATE. The Vienna meeting will also be the place where the agreement will be ceremoniously signed. The results of the talks between J. Carter and L. Brezhnev will be influenced in many respects by the atmosphere created by the Carter Administration prior to the ratification process in the Senate. The struggle to be waged around the agreement between the extreme reactionary circles of the American bourgeoisie and the more sensible, sober political forces on Senate territory can be emphatically shaped exactly by the president and his administration, thus a great deal depends on the way the White House approaches the implementation of the agreement.

So far it can be said that after the very first days Carter has extended quite a lot of effort. His campaign for the ratification of the Soviet-American agreement is rather intense and the president is showing efforts that correspond to the significance of the problem.

HE HAS PLACED TWO MINISTERIAL-LEVEL FIGURES AT THE HEAD OF THE TEAM THAT IS TO DEFEND THE AGREEMENT AGAINST ITS ENEMIES--CYRUS VANCE AND HAROLD BROWN. They have separate tasks, as follows from the functions they hold in the government. State Secretary Vance defends the agreement primarily in matters of foreign-political relations, that is in its general political and international significance. In the U.S. secretary of state, the Soviet-American agreement has an advocate who always has maintained in the Carter Administration sensible and firm attitude in the matter of American policy toward the USSR.

Secretary of Defense Brown has a still more difficult task. He will be precisely the one who will be the target of concrete attacks by American reactionaries from the ranks of the senators saying that "the accord is not advantageous for the United Sates, that only the USSR will profit, that it impairs American security" and so forth. The judgement and the opinion of the defense secretary, that is, of the pentagon chief, will carry a considerable weight in this case. If Brown says that the accord is mutually advantageous, that it corresponds to the interests and to the needs of U.S. security, then this is an argument behind which stands Brown's office and the American generals and, last but not least--and this is very important--also the U.S. monopolies which are linked, with the Department of Defense and traditionally have influence.

Carter relies on Brown's help, the secretary is a dry, practical politician who refuses to negotiate in terms of passion or hysterical outpourings, and who tries always to conduct discussions on the basis of facts and figures. Brown is a serious rival of the opponents of the accord in the Senate, particularly of those who appropriate for themselves the right, as for example Senator Jackson, to be experts on complex military and technical problems.

PRESIDENT CARTER HIMSELF ALSO MUST DO A GREAT DEAL OF WORK. The ratification of the Panama Canal agreement, which also faced strong opposition in the Senate, revealed that the president is capable of successfully persuading and influencing individual senators. At that time he chose the method, and now is employing it again, of personal talks with individuals or with groups of senators. Carter knows how to make use of the authority of the Office of U.S. President.

However, there is one circumstance that has to be mentioned. Carter's position in Congress as well as among American bourgeoisie is weakening. Carter has suffered numerous, above all domestic, political setbacks that are undermining his position. Recently, the House of Representatives rejected his draft of the so-called energy conservation program. Lately, Carter has not succeeded in pushing a single important bill or measure through Congress. The glitter of his office, his personal popularity and political skills are being destroyed by the growing inflation, social tensions, energy problems, that is, by issues that are burning and painful for the United States today. In this situation the importance of Carter's political opponents in the Republican Party, and also in the Democratic Party, has been growing; some of them oppose the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation accord.

However, President Carter and his administration have no small means to help to push the accord through the Senate successfully. THE WHITE HOUSE CAN COUNT ON [THE SUPPORT OF] THE AMERICAN PUBLIC, OF WHICH, AS THE POLLS SHOW, MORE THAN 80 PERCENT SUPPORT AN ACCORD AND GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION. Carter can make the problem of the accord's passage through the Senate a matter of public discussion. Some of Carter's initial actions show that in an extreme case the President would be willing to use this instrument. Now, shortly after achieving an agreement on, and the announcement concerning, the summit, he is trying to expose the opponents of the accord to pressure from the American public. This is a good and effective approach which, if the government will stick to it, could yield the necessary result.

BELGRADE SEES SALT-II AS 'NARROW', LACKING 'LONG-TERM' CONTENT

LD141736 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)--If any agreement is better than any disagreement, and this is the case now, then the U.S.-Soviet agreement on limits to armament "should be welcomed with satisfaction", the Yugoslav newspaper BORBA writes today.

"Although one should not necessarily cast doubts on the ultimate intentions of the signers, a thing certain is that the whole of the SALT process will not--at least for the time being--bring any major influence to bear on a necessary long-sought-after beginning of real and universal disarmament", the paper adds.

The Yugoslav daily underlines that this narrow bilateral agreement between the two superpowers neither offers the world any longer-term solutions nor else [as received]--despite momentary encouragements--points to any long-term and general chances of a more all-encompassing tension-easing. The absence of a real peace is compensated for by a semblance of forced calming down while the long-term cold war stemming from the world's division into blocs would sometimes, as it does now, grow into a "cold peace" BORBA notes.

DELEGATES SPEAK AT DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE DEBATE

Polish Delegate

LD171432 Warsaw PAP in English 1303 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[PAP correspondent Zbigniew Boniecki]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, PAP--During the general debate on elements of a comprehensive disarmament programme in the U.N. Disarmament Commission, Polish delegate, Ambassador H. Jaroszok made a speech in which he emphasized the separable union between detente processes and the progress in disarmament as well as the influence on East-West relations on these processes. Of considerable significance is the reaching of an agreement on American-Soviet treaty SALT II. The progress of Vienna talks would also positively affect the atmosphere of international relations provided that Western states willingly and constructively consider the proposals of socialist countries made in Vienna.

Poland's delegate presented a wide disarmament programme of member states of the Warsaw Treaty organization including nuclear disarmament, conventional armaments, elimination of chemical and other mass extermination weapons, reduction of military budgets and armed forces, to mention only these.

H. Jaroszek referred also the question of universal and complete disarmament in the light of the U.N. declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, whose observance is vital for the implementation of the comprehensive disarmament programme.

GDR Envoy

LD172104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, (ADN correspondent)--At the UN Disarmament Commission on Thursday the GDR declared that the results of the special disarmament session of the UN General Assembly should be "given concrete shape, developed and thus be brought nearer to a practical solution." Speaking in the commission's debate, the GDR's permanent UN Representative, Peter Florin said: "When the Warsaw Pact states at their Moscow Conference last November submitted to the peoples and governments of all states a comprehensive program of peace, arms limitation, disarmament and the safeguarding of international security they were guided by such an approach." "This declaration of the Warsaw Pact states is the basis of our efforts." In accordance with the decisions of the 10th meeting of the SED Central Committee, the GDR representatives will make every effort to contribute the phased solution of mankind's most urgent question, the preservation and consolidation of world peace by political and military detente, Florin said.

In its note to the UN general secretary the GDR has put forward its views concerning the elements of a comprehensive disarmament program. "Priority is given to measures needed to end the arms race and to bring about a low level of armed forces and armaments without changing the balance of military strength." These were above all measures to end the buildup of nuclear arms and to bring about nuclear disarmament.

"There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence," the GDR spokesman stressed. "One cannot on the one hand wish to prevent a nuclear war and at the same time heat up the arms race in the nuclear and conventional sphere. What is needed is a constructive approach to the disarmament question." The GDR attaches great importance to an understanding between the USSR and the United States on SALT II" Peter Florin declared. "We are firmly convinced that the coming into force of such an agreement will have a positive influence on the international climate."

Unfortunately, the GDR representative said, certain organs of NATO were demanding at this very moment the development of new missile systems including the neutron weapon and their stationing in some Western European states. This would conjure up fresh strains and political complications. "That is why the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact states has appealed to the NATO states not to worsen the situation in Europe, to forego measures intensifying the arms race and to resolutely embark on the road of military detente and disarmament."

SFRY Representative

LD171320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1135 GMT 17 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, May 17 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia's proposal in the UN regarding disarmament states that the overall disarmament program should include various disarmament fields--the international supervision of disarmament measures, measures aimed towards safeguarding international security and maintaining relations between disarmament and economic development.

Such a document would represent the framework for a coordinated international action with worked-out details for negotiations on specific disarmament measures at various levels-bilateral, regional and multilateral.

The Yugoslav proposal was set forth by the permanent Yugoslav representative to the UN Ambassador Miljan Komatina.

Yugoslavia proposed the setting down of disarmament measures according to types and categories of weapons and armament systems--nuclear, chemical and other mass destruction weapons, conventional arms, etc. The aim these measures should be the reduction of military expenses, the stoppage of military research, the reduction of armed forces, etc.

In this nuclear armament, mass destruction weapons, offensive weapons--bombers, tanks, long-range heavy guns which represent the greatest threat to security of states--should have the priority.

Yugoslavia urges the principle of international verficiation for each disarmament measure. Yugoslavia suggests that an international mechanism for the supervision of disarmament treaties be established which could suit the interests of all countries, particularly small and middle sized countries. Komatina said that Yugoslavia supports the establishment of "a UN disarmament supervision agency".

In commenting on the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on the "SALT-II" treaty Komatina said that this agreement above all regulates and partially limits the nuclear armament race and not the nuclear disarmament in the true sense of this world. Komatina also said that this agreement represents an important step forward which opens prospects for new achievements in this plan and that it can influence positively the international relations.

GDR DELEGATE COMPLAINS ABOUT WEST'S MBFR ATTITUDE

LD171944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1552 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, (ADN correspondent)--The 18th [as received] round of the negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe opened with a plenary session of the delegations from 17 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada at the Hofburg in Vienna on Thursday.

At a subsequent international press conference head of the GDR delegation Ambassador Dr Ingo Oeser stressed that the socialist states, in the interests of continuing and deepening the process of detente adopted a stance for practical measures strengthening trust among the states, lessening confrontation and reducing the concentration of military forces in Europe.

The recent meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states served the implementation of this goal. It proposed a contractual undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons. The participants also declared their readiness to hold a conference on questions of military detente in Europe before the end of this year.

The constructive peace policy corresponds to the many initiatives of the socialist states at the Vienna negotiations. Ambassador Oeser stressed that by their proposals of 8 June 1978 the socialist states created the possibility of a sensible compromise. "If the Western participating states were to abandon their destructive attitude and in the round of negotiations now starting, at long last take up our offer, work on drawing up a first reduction agreement could start shortly," the GDR representative emphasized.

Unfortunately, however, it must be said that the Western participating states "have not to this day shown any accommodation on a single question. Yet it ought to be clear to all realistically minded politicians that clinging to a program which is clearly intended to change the balance of power in favour of NATO makes an agreement in the course of the negotiations impossible." The Western efforts to reduce the entire negotiations largely to a "discussion of numbers" are nothing but a futile attempt to conceal their lack of political readiness to undertake specific disarmament steps.

Ambassador Dr Oeser stressed that mutual trust between the states could be considerably strengthened and the Vienna talks advanced, if the Western participating states would at long last reply constructively and sensibly also to the proposal of the socialist states of 30 November 1978 not to increase the armed force of the participating states for the duration of the negotiations.

With reference to a statement by Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Dr Oeser stressed at the press conference: "We hope that as a result of the coming conclusion of SALT-II fresh impulses will be imparted also to the endeavors in Europe to continue the process of detente and supplement it by realistic disarmament steps. Mankind does not want another walk on the brink of nuclear world war, but a lasting secure peace. The GDR, too, devotes all its energies to this great goal."

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA SCORES NATO APPROACH TO MBFR TALKS

AU171630 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 79 p 7 AU

[Juraj Bydzovsky Commentary: "To the 18th Round of Vienna Talks; Time for a Positive Reply"]

[Text] Within the framework of the 18th round of the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armament in central Europe which is beginning, we also shall note the first anniversary of the important proposals submitted to this forum by the socialist countries on 8 June 1978. The question facing this round is whether we shall reach that day without hearing the Western delegations' concrete reply to these proposals. As is known, the North Atlantic Pact's countries have not replied to date--neither at the end of the 15th round when these proposals were presented, nor during the 16th or the 17th round, which ended in the middle of April.

In order to refresh memories, we must recall that OUR PROPOSALS OF LAST JUNE HAVE GONE THE FARTHEST SO FAR IN AN ENDEAVOR TO MEET OUR WESTERN PARTNERS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS HALFWAY; AND THAT THESE PROPOSALS REALLY EXTENSIVELY TOOK INTO ACCOUNT THEIR POSITION AND THEIR APPROACH TO THE ISSUE. When the talks began in Vienna in 1973, the socialist countries demanded that all direct participants in the negotiations reduce their armed forces and armaments in this part of the world in all service branches, except for the navy, at the same time and by an equal percentage.

In contrast, the Western countries came forward with the proposal to reduce only the armed forces and armament of the Soviet Union and of the United States and that the reduction be limited to ground forces. At the same time they demanded that the Soviet Union reduce the numerical strength of its forces roughly three times more than the United States, and in complete detachments, while the American numbers would be reduced, for all practical purposes, man by man. Only later, in the not precisely determined future--according to the NATO countries' stance--one also could begin reducing the other participants' troops. Right from the beginning they were justifying all this by asserting that the Soviet forces have superiority which must be eliminated first so as to be able to proceed with the further reductions.

NOTHING ATTESTS BETTER TO THE ENDEAVOR OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TO ACHIEVE A COMPROMISE THAN THE ENTIRE COMPLEX OF THEIR VALID PROPOSALS. CONTRARY TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION, THEY AGREE THAT NOT ALL TYPES OF TROOPS AND ARMAMENT BE REDUCED, BUT ONLY SOME: THAT IN THE FIRST STAGE ONLY THE ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT OF THE SOVIET UNION AND OF THE UNITED STATES BE REDUCED, AND THAT IN THIS FIRST STAGE THE REDUCTION ON THE SOVIET SIDE BE MORE EXTENSIVE THAN ON THE AMERICAN SIDE. OF COURSE, ALL THIS ON THE CONDITION THAT THE OTHER DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WILL IN THE FIRST STAGE TAKE UPON THEMSELVES AT LEAST A GENERAL COMMITMENT TO REDUCE THE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THEIR TROOPS AND ARMAMENT IN THE SECOND STAGE.

We have repeatedly stated here that immediately after the June proposals several Western participants in the negotiations and observers could not conceal the opinion that these proposals represented significant progress on the path to an agreement and to the formulation of an appropriate treaty. However, this optimism rapidly receded into the background under obvious pressure from those forces in the Western governments that simply do not wish an agreement in Vienna, that are willing to use the Vienna talks only as a guise for their efforts to maximally increase armaments.

Experience says that in the past one also had to wait for a very long time for the North Atlantic Pact's countries in Vienna to make up their mind to respond to our proposals. This time they carried out their delaying tactics to the verge of absurdity: They simply did not reply at all. Instead, they filled the two last rounds with endless lectures, the objective of which was to cast doubt on the figures relating to the strength of the troops of the Warsaw Pact countries which we submitted in Vienna.

All talks stayed in one spot thanks to the pigheaded attempts of the Western participants to continue pushing through the untenable thesis about the supremacy of the Warsaw Pact's forces and, on this basis, wanting to extract unilateral concessions from the Soviet Union. The West European participants' unwillingness to accept even the most general commitment as regards reduction in the second stage necessarily evokes the impression as if for them the purpose of the Vienna talks were not to achieve military detente in central Europe but only to force the USSR to make concessions. Obviously, such an approach to the problem cannot yield any positive results.

THERE IS, WITHOUT DOUBT, A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE ATMOSPHERE IN WHICH THE 17TH ROUND ENDED AND THE ONE IN WHICH THE 18TH BEGINS. THE MERIT IN THIS IS THE REPORT THAT LEONID BREZHNEV, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY AND CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, AND U.S. PRESIDENT JAMES CARTER WILL MEET IN VIENNA NEXT MONTH TO SIGN A NEW ACCORD ON THE LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE WEAPONS. IN RECENT YEARS WE HAVE MORE THAN ONCE HEARD AND READ OBSERVATIONS SAYING THAT THE CONCLUSION OF SALT-II WILL BE A SIGNIFICANT POSITIVE IMPETUS FOR THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS, THAT IT WILL ENABLE THEM TO GET OUT OF THE DOLDRUMS AND MOVE CLOSER TO THE MUCH NEEDED AGREEMENT. WE HOPE THAT THIS INFLUENCE MANIFESTS ITSELF DURING THE COURSE OF THE 18TH ROUND.

DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC FRONT CONFERENCES HELD

AU112016 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 11 May 79 AU

[Summary] The 15th Conference of the Diber District Democratic Front was held recently in preparation for the fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front. In addition to delegates, Democratic Front activists, war veterans and others, the conference was also attended by Spiro Koleka, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Jovan Bardhi, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Jovan Bardhi, AWP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Diber District party committee; Skender Dema, chairman of the Diber District People's Council Executive Committee, and others. The Pogradec District Democratic Front organization also held its 15th conference, which was also attended by Pilo Peristeri, AWP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member and delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. A report on the activity of the district's Democratic Front organization and on future tasks was delivered by Bexhet Zagorcani, chairman of the district's Democratic Front organization. The conference elected new officers and delegates to the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front. The 13th Conference of the Lushnje District Democratic Front was also held recently. It was attended among others by Vito Kapo, AWP Central Committee member and delegate of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front; Lenka Cuko, first secretary of the Lushnje District party committee; Mark Ndou, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee, and others. Rudi Monari, chairman of the Lushnje District Democratic Front, delivered a report on the organization's activity between two congresses.

REPORT ON EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE REPAIRS

AU171230 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 May 79 p 7 AU

[Text] Tirana (ADN)--Great efforts are being made in Albania at present to repair the damages caused by the earthquake of 15 April. Four weeks after the disaster that hit the northern part of the country, 1,500 out of 5,800 damaged buildings in Shkoder District have been repaired.

BRIEFS

ALIA AT CONFERENCE--The Democratic Front Council of Durres District held its 15th conference [no date given]. In addition to delegates from Democratic Front organizations, the conference was attended by guests, veterans, distinguished workers and others. Also attending were Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, on behalf of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, as well as Mihallaq Zicishti, first secretary of the Durres District party committee, and others. The conference heard a report on the activities of the Democratic Front Council and elected the new leading district officials and delegates to the coming Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front. Ramiz Alia also addressed the conference. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 17 May 79 AU]

SHKUP THEATER GROUP--Tirana, May 17 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the People's Theater, the group of the theater of nationalities of Shkup headed by its director Ilhami Emini, arrived in Tirana. The group was welcomed by the man-in-charge of the section of education and culture under the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council Riza Hajro, the Director of the People's Theater Vaske Aristidhi as well as cadres of art and culture. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 17 May 79 AU]

PREPARATIONS FOR WHEAT HARVEST--The Ministry of Agriculture organized a meeting today in the city of Fier to discuss the coming wheat harvesting campaign. The meeting was attended by leading cadres from the people's council executive committees of Fier, Lushnje, Vlore, Berat, Skrapar, Permet, Tepelene, Gjirokaster and Sarande districts; from the motor tractor stations and specialists from the Ministry of Agriculture. The meeting was also attended and addressed by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai; Naunka Bozo, first secretary of the Fier District party committee, and others. The representatives of the various districts reported on the preparations that have been made to crown the wheat harvesting campaign with success, particularly on the state of readiness of the machinery and equipment of the tractor stations. The meeting also discussed measures to achieve high cotton, sunflower and corn yields by carrying out all the necessary agrotechnical services. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 May 79 AU]

DPRK EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the DPRK, Yi Yon-sang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, tonight gave a reception at the embassy premises. The reception was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Marko Xega and other guests. [Text] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 17 May 79 AU]

STANISHEV RECEIVES PORTUGUESE TU DELEGATION

AU171930 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received a delegation of the General Confederation of the Portuguese Working People--Intersindical Nacional--led by Maria du Carmu Tavaris, member of the Executive Committee of the national confederation's Secretariat, which is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council.

LILOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM FRANCE

AU171945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee delegation led by Aleksandur Lilov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, which attended the 25th French Communist Party Congress and visited Luxembourg where it met the Luxembourg Communist Party leadership, has returned home.

At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL SCIENCES GROUP MEETS IN SOFIA

AU161615 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 16 May 79 AU

[Text] Varna, May 16 (BTA)--The 16th session of the directors board of the European Center for Research and Documentation in Social Sciences (with a seat in Vienna) opened in the International Home of Scientists today.

Bulgaria, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Belgium, Great Britain, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France and Holland are represented on the board.

The board will review at the present session its contribution to the contacts and fruitful cooperation of the representatives of social sciences from countries of different socio-economic and political systems, as well as the results of the coordination of comparative researches carried out in various, mainly European, research institutes.

KUBADINSKI READS ZHIVKOV LETTER TO PHILATELIST CONFERENCE

AU171932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Summary] A celebration marking the days devoted to world philately was held at the Ivan Vazov theater in Sofia tonight.

Those attending the celebration heard a greetings letter from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, which was read by Pencho Kubadisnki, chairman of the honorary committee for the Philaserdica-79 Exhibition in Sofia.

[Begin Kubadisnki recording] "The coincidence between the opening of your exhibition and the celebration devoted to the 100th anniversary of the founding of the communications system in present Bulgaria (?is known). Your exhibition has been organized in conjunction with the Bulgarian postal stamp jubilee. I can assure you that such coincidences in a peaceful country such as Bulgaria are never accidental. They are links of a constant process connected with the education of the entire people in a spirit of respect for all other peoples, in a spirit of humanism in action and of real democracy.

In each holiday of ours are invested the labor and inspiration of the former (?well-known) generations of our nation which have always made their unique contribution to the development of the European and world civilization. I am certain that the Philaserdica-79 Exhibition will give a further impetus to future and greater successes of philately in the name of peace, progress and happiness of the people throughout the world. I express heartfelt wishes for the success of Philaserdica-79 Exhibition.

Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."
[end recording]

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT CEREMONY AWARDING COSMONAUTS

AU172150 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at an official ceremony, held in the Boyana residence in Sofia, on 14 May 1979, to honor the cosmonauts Georgi Ivanov and Nikolay Rukavishnikov]

[Text] Dear Comrade Georgi Ivanov,

Dear Comrade Nikolay Rukavishnikov,

Esteemed guests,

Comrades,

Expressing the thoughts and feelings of the entire Bulgarian people, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, I most sincerely have great pleasure and joy in welcoming our heroes on Bulgarian territory again.

You, Comrade Ivanov, the first pilot-cosmonaut of socialist Bulgaria, and you, Nikolay Nikolayevich, the glorious pilot-cosmonaut of the Soviet Union, you two who are star brothers in the true sense of the word, you are both sons of two fraternal peoples; from the very first moments when you stepped into the powerful rocket, the Bulgarian people's hearts were with you, our people were rejoicing and worrying together with you.

Today, now that the exceptionally peculiar conditions of your flight are known, the Soviet people and millions of people throughout the earth are proud of you. We are proud of your scientific and technological training and of the heroism and self-control you displayed. We are proud of your mutual trust in each other, of your moral virtues and willpower, which are characteristic of a new type of person and which permitted the Rukavishnikov-Ivanov crew to cope with their difficult task and to contribute to the theory and practice of space flight.

I would particularly like to emphasize the strong impression your warm, friendly and fraternal relations have made on everyone. Friendship is quite normal between two people when everything is going smoothly, and it is a good thing. Friendship in times of hardship, however, friendship that helps one another to overcome difficulties, is even more beautiful. Such a friendship is strengthened, it becomes even more cordial and firmer.

One of the most brilliant and significant examples of such friendship was set by you, Comrades Ivanov and Rukavishnikov. This was a splendid expression of the personal relationship between sons of our two peoples. Your friendship has developed into a symbol of the great fraternal friendship which links the Bulgarian and the Soviet people, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR, together. [paragraph continues]

Esteemed Comrade Rukavishnkov, in you the Bulgarian space crew had an excellent commander. Splendidly trained and educated from the scientific and technical points of view, courageous and strong willed, having acquired a great experience in the past, you acted as an inspired and devoted teacher and comrade for Georgi Ivanov during his training, as well as throughout the flight. Your name will always remain linked to Ivanov's name, to the name of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut-pilot. Dear Nikolay Nikolayevich, please accept our most sincere gratitude, please accept our feelings of respect and admiration, which the Bulgarian people have for you.

Dear Comrade Ivanov,

In you, our people welcome a loyal and worthy son. You have honorably fulfilled the great mission to be the first Bulgarian citizen in space. It happened that this first flight of a Bulgarian on board a spaceship did not proceed according to the planned program.

This, however, created conditions in which you were able to display your exceptionally strong courage and manly spirit, as well as your excellent training: These are the qualities which you as a Bulgarian communist, and as an officer of the Bulgarian People's Army, have brilliantly demonstrated in such a categorical manner, that you made the world speak with respect about Bulgarians. Growing up in the period of socialist Bulgaria, educated and trained by the Komsomol and the party, you are the pride of our people today. You set an example for the young generation, an example of industriousness and daring, of courageous inspiration, of feelings and strong will--for the sake of the people, for the sake of the motherland, for the sake of communism! The party, the people and the motherland embrace you with love and express their gratitude to you for your great exploit!

Comrades,

A cosmonaut who is citizen of socialist Bulgaria--this is truly a great historical event for us Bulgarians! This fills us with emotion and patriotic pride--pride of our socialist system, of our achievements, in building a new world, in creating a new man!

At the same time, the fact that citizens of various socialist countries have flown in space--before citizens of capitalist countries except the United States--this also fills us with pride for our socialist family, and for the Soviet Union, which is helping its brothers from the fraternal countries to participate in space flights.

Joint flights and space experiments have raised the self-confidence of the citizens of the socialist society to a new level. They are consolidating their unity and cohesion, and are promoting cooperation in all sectors of life. Such joint flights inspire strength and confidence in the entire communist and workers movement, to hundreds of millions of working people throughout the world, who consider the socialist community the main force and support of the struggle for freedom and independence, for peace, social progress and socialism.

In 1957, when the Soviet Union launched the first Sputnik into space, the United States had no fewer industrial and scientific opportunities and resources to launch a space satellite. Nevertheless, it was the Soviet Union that launched the earth satellite, thus introducing the beginning of the space era. Obviously, not only were scientific and technological achievements needed for such an historic initiative and not only were objective conditions necessary, but also creative daring and elan among the ruling class and its representatives that are placed at the leadership of the state. It is no coincidence that it was the workers class that in October 1917 began to conquer the skies in a figurative sense of the word. It is no coincidence that it was this class precisely that in the direct and literal sense of the word conquered the skies and space. Nor is there anything accidental about the fact that the socialist countries are implementing their joint Intercosmos program.

Anyone acquainted with Bulgaria of the past and with our present-day country is aware of the fact that we Bulgarians have all reasons to be proud of the upsurge achieved in the years of socialism in all fields of our material and intellectual life. We also have certain successes, even if they are modest, in the new fields of space science and technology. All this, however, does not prevent us from cherishing in our hearts sincere gratitude for those who have assisted us, for those who have shared with us their knowledge and experience and with whom we are, side by side, advancing into the future. Bulgaria has flown out into space on the wings of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. This event is one more confirmation of the fact that Bulgaria, guided by its BCP, is marching along the only correct path, side by side with the Soviet Union and with the other, fraternal, socialist countries.

Comrades,

As a sign of gratitude and as the highest evaluation of the heroism and manly courage in implementing the first joint Bulgarian-Soviet space flight, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as is known, has awarded Lt Col Eng Georgi Ivanov, airforce pilot, and Nikolay Nikolayevich Ruskavishnikov, Cosmonaut-Pilot of the USSR, the highest award of our country, the honorary title "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has highly evaluated the achievements of Aleksandur Aleksandrov, military air force man and engineer, and has awarded him the "People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, First Class," for having successfully passed the difficult and complicated training program of the space flight and for having acted as Georgi Ivanov's "back-up."

Dear Comrades, I congratulate you most sincerely on your high awards, and I wish you further successes in your responsible and greatly humanitarian work. I wish you vigorous health and happiness for you and your families!

May the fraternal friendship between Bulgarian and Soviet cosmonauts, among cosmonauts and peoples of the socialist countries, as well as among all people who consider the earth as the home of mankind and who consider space as a field for competition for the sake of mankind's happiness,--may the friendship among these people strengthen and increase even more!

ZHIVKOV COMMISSIONS PIANT IN GORNA BANYA

AU171929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov today commissioned a plant for bottled mineral water in Gorna Banya, near Sofia. The first leader of the party and the state congratulated the collective of the new plant and dwelt on the quality of Bulgarian mineral waters, some of which are superior to the best known in the world.

At a meeting with the central cooperative union's leadership and the nonalcoholic and mineral waters economic enterprise, Todor Zhivkov was acquainted with the tasks of more fully meeting the increased needs of the people and of more successfully exporting at the international market, which are now being resolved.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF POLISH CHAMBER OF CONTROL DELEGATION

Arrival in Prague

AU172010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] A delegation of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the Polish People's Republic, headed by the chamber's chairman, Mieczyslaw Moczar, arrived in Prague by air on Monday [14 May]. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was welcomed by Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR Committee of People's Control, and by Vlastimil Svoboda, minister-chairman of the People's Control Committee in the Czech Socialist Republic. The welcoming ceremony was attended by Jan Mitrega, Polish ambassador to the CSSR.

Visit to Slovakia

AU172011 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On a Visit to the Slovak Socialist Republic"]

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--The delegation of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the Polish People's Republic, led by the chamber's chairman, M. Moczar, yesterday, on the second day of its visit to the CSSR, visited the CSSR's capital, Bratislava. The dear guests, accompanied by F. Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR's People's Control Committee, were received by the Slovak Socialist Republic's [SSR] deputy premier, J. Hanus, in the presence of R. Netik, head of the Slovak Communist Party's [CPSL] Central Committee Department, and S. Ferencei, minister-chairman of the SSR's People's Control Committee. In a cordial talk on the premises of the SSR's People's Control Committee the guests exchanged experience and knowledge acquired in control activities with the functionaries and executives of this body. In the afternoon they visited the Czechoslovak-Polish Friendship Unified Cooperative Farm in Trebatice, where they acquainted themselves with the economic results achieved by this agricultural enterprise.

Meeting with Strougal, Kempny

LD180140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received in Prague Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control of the Polish People's Republic, who is visiting Czechoslovakia. The two representatives discussed in detail all the main tasks now being implemented by Czechoslovakia and Poland in the economic sphere. They stressed the significance of the deepening economic cooperation and the important role played by the bodies of people's control in the development of the socialist society.

Mieczyslaw Moczar was today received also by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party.

LUCAN-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO CUBA

LD171505 Prague CTK in English 0950 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation returned home today from Havana where it attended the Days of Czechoslovak Culture in Cuba.

The delegation was headed by Deputy Premier Matej Lucan.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION TO VISIT

LD172124 Prague CTK in English 1814 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Cuban National Assembly of People's Power will pay an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia in the next few days at the invitation of Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra.

The delegation will be led by the National Assembly Chairman Blas Roca, deputy chairman of the State Council.

CSSR-CANADIAN TRADE COOPERATION DOCUMENT SIGNED

LD171004 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A document including suggestions for expanding Czechoslovak-Canadian trade relations was signed here today in conclusion of a three-day official visit of a six-member delegation led by Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry Claude Charland.

Before departure, the head of the delegation told CETEKA that he is convinced that the visit will contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries. He appreciated the positive and constructive atmosphere of the talks. The two sides also discussed the possibility of raising the volume of goods exchanges and possible changes in its structure which would concern both trade and economic relations, and cooperation on third markets.

FOREIGN LEADERS GREET HUSAK, STROUGAL ON NATIONAL DAY

LD172046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal have received further greetings on Czechoslovakia's National Day. They include greetings from Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the Albanian People's Assembly, Algeria's President Chadli Bendjedid, Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, Burma's President U Ne Win, India's President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Italy's President Alessandro Pertini, Cyprus President Spiros Kiprianou, President of Lebanon Ilyas Sarkis, FRG President Walter Scheel, Portugal's President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, Austria's President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, U.S. President James Carter, Syria's President Hafiz al-Asad, President of Tunisia Habib Bourgiba, UK Queen Elizabeth II, and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEWLY-APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO BANGLADESH

LD111256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 May 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received Alexandr Venglar, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Bangladesh, in Prague. Comrade Venglar is commencing his tour of diplomatic duty.

LENART RECEIVES SOVIET COSMONAUT TERESHKOVA

LD172036 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Valentina Nikolayeva Tereshkova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Committee of Soviet Women.

PRAGUE DAILY SCORES U.S. PLANS FOR EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

AU171830 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 15 May 79 p 2 AU

[Jan Korab article: "U.S. Plans in the Eastern Mediterranean"]

[Text] In view of the complex situation in the Middle East and of the events in Iran, Washington circles as well as the aggressive NATO pact are increasingly talking about a new strategic plan of the imperialist forces--to establish new military bases in the region of the Eastern Mediterranean, in the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus triangle. Greek Premier Karamanlis as well as the leader of the opposition Greek socialist movement, Papandreou, share the view that the crisis in the Middle East is acquiring new dimensions and that Greece, Turkey and Cyprus are finding themselves under renewed pressure from the U.S. and NATO strategists. On all other questions the Greek Government and the opposition disagree.

The Athens weekly EXORMISIS has written that the Greece-Turkey-Cyprus triangle has caught the Pentagon's interest, particularly following the lightning-like disintegration of the NATO pact and following the U.S. defeat in Iran. At the same time it informed its readers that U.S. Senator John Tanner [as published] paid a visit to Athens, and in the name of the U.S. Senate's Armed Services Committee briefed Greek political representatives on the new strategic situation on NATO's southeast flank.

The United States is interested in the establishment of a new "defensive" system in this triangle from whose military bases one could "defend" from the air Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries rich in crude oil. Because, after Iran, the United States and some West European countries do not wish also to lose the oil fields in the Persian Gulf, the United States is prepared, as some circles in the West have been emphasizing, even to militarily intervene. Moreover, the United States wants to establish an air bridge between Greece and Israel despite the fact that the ban on deliveries of war material from Greek bases to Israel is still in force. To this one has to add the assessment of U.S. and NATO strategists that Greek airspace represents the best connection between the West and the Middle East, particularly after Greece joins the EEC.

Joining the EEC is the most topical theme of the present-day Greek political life. Premier Karamanlis hopes that Greece's EEC membership will guide the country out of some sort of isolation and that the economy will have something to lean on. On the other hand, those industrial and agricultural branches which have only recently begun to develop will hardly be capable of competing with the economies of the most advance countries of West Europe, backed by the mighty capital of the monopolies and by the individual countries' own interests. The U.S. ruling circles want to exploit Greece's joining the EEC. They want Greece to accede to the Pentagon's plan to establish the aforementioned Greece-Turkey-Cyprus triangle, thus becoming a staging base for imperialist goals in the Middle East.

Turkey's position on these plans is not yet clear. Cyprus systematically strives for a peaceful solution of its problem without external interference while preserving its territorial integrity. But the U.S. and NATO attempts to establish bases in the triangle of countries in Eastern Mediterranean attests, among other things, to the fact that imperialist forces are concerned about the further, for them unfavorable, developments in the Middle East.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, SIGNS ACCORD WITH CDU

LD110640 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 10 May 79 LD

[Text] The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party met at the Intercontinental Hotel in Prague today. In the report of the presidium, Rostislav Petera, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party and minister of the Czech Government, stressed that the April session of the CPCZ Central Committee in 1969 had created a secure basis for the positive development of the past 10 years. He said that members of the Czechoslovak People's Party are showing their sincere attentiveness to the requirements of our society by constructive and political activity in implementing the election programs of the national front. The report then elaborated conclusions drawn from the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and adapted them to the conditions of the activities of the Czechoslovak People's Party.

In the afternoon, Rostislav Petera, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, and Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU in the GDR and deputy chairman of the Council of State, signed an agreement on cooperation between the two parties in the coming period.

FOJTIK ATTENDS OPENING OF IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD171404 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] A 2-day all-state ideological conference devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Slovak Republic of Councils opened in Presov today. The conference is being attended by Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, Vasil Bejda, head of a department at the CPCZ Central Committee, speakers from the Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the Soviet Ukraine and from Hungary, as well as veterans of the struggles waged by the Red Army.

RUDE PRAVO SEES TOMASEK AS HAVING ATTENDED ANTI-CSSR EVENT

AU171757 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 79 p 2 AU

[Karel Doudera comment in the column "Note": "A Dubious Campaign Around a Dubious Saint"]

[Text] Kisch's [Egon Erwin Kisch, writer] grandmother greatly marveled once at how Salzburg could be the capital of Salzburg [Austrian Province]. But the fact that this very Austrian Salzburg, where an exhibition devoted to the "Czech saint" Jan Nepomucky has been opened does not surprise us. This dubious saint is so greatly bound to the Hapsburg rule that he is more at home in Austria than in our country. As is known, Little John from Pomuk of German origin, like his father, was turned into the nonhistoric Jan Nempomucky more than 250 years after his death. And this fictitious personage was raised to sainthood at the will of the Jesuits and of the House of Hapsburg so that this "saint" could help tighten the rule over the Bohemian lands and erase the memory of Jan Hus from the minds of the Czech people. He thus became the symbol of tough antireformation, of the "Times of Darkness." That also is why when the British REUTER agency announced that, allegedly, the "Austrian president declared that the fate of Jan Nepomucky, who was tortured to death by the Hapsburgs, is a reminder that people are persecuted for their faith," we are loath to believe that Dr. Kirchschlaeger had really said this. It is far more probable that in this way the British journalists have once again proven their gross ignorance of Czech history. But, of course, this has already become a tradition with them. We need not even dwell on this.

In order to prove by this dubious saint that "people are persecuted for their faith" one has truly chosen the right man, because it is this very "saint" that was produced and used by the Catholic Church for rooting out evangelical "heterodoxyl" and for spiritually subjugating the Czech peoples. Even certain Catholic scientists do not deny this any more. And today he is to serve again in a campaign against Socialist Czechoslovakia.

But, after all, this was known to Cardinal Tomasek--we had been informed about this--who had received an invitation from Austria to attend the opening of this exhibition. Nobody tried to prevent him from making this trip. Thus it was also unnecessary for the Austrian authorities to intervene in any way for Cardinal Tomasek to go there, since this depended solely on his own decision. Thus he did go to Salzburg. And if he hesitated on whether he should make this trip, it was because he himself obviously was not sure whether his presence at the event, which is obviously being used against the socialist system in our country, would benefit the Catholic believers in Czechoslovakia.

The campaign unleashed around this event is therefore as dubious as that saint is.

BRIEFS

UUSR WATER ECONOMY TALKS--The 11th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet technical commission, being held from 14-19 May in Kosice, will discuss water economy matters connected with the border waterways. The CSSR delegation is led by V. Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water economy and CSSR Government plenipotentiary; the USSR delegation is led by V. Tkach, USSR first deputy minister of melioration and water economy and USSR Government plenipotentiary. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 79 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION TO WARSAW--A study delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee's Political-Organizational Department, led by V. Kozic, deputy head of the department, departed [date not given] for Warsaw to acquaint itself with the experience gained in implementing the resolutions of the Seventh PZPR Congress in the sphere of political-organizational work. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 May 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING FRENCH MINISTER--Jean Pierre Prouteau, French secretary of industry, who is in the CSSR as head of the French delegation to the Week of French Technology, was received on 14 May by Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade, to discuss matters of the mutual goods exchange and the development of production cooperation between the CSSR and French enterprises. The same day the French guest was received by Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 May 79 p 2 AU]

NEW TV TRANSMITTER--A new television transmitter has started test operations at Velka Javorina today. By its situation--on the border between Slovakia and Moravia--it is designed to beam the signal of the second television program to areas of the northern part of the west Slovak region and the signal of the first television program to the adjacent parts of Moravia. [Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD]

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON EDWARD GIEREK VISIT

Beginning of Talks

LD171822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Talks began today between the leading representatives of the two parties and states of the GDR and Poland. These talks are serving the further deepening and development of the fraternal relations between the SED and the PZPR and the GDR and Poland.

The discussions today centered on the tasks of the continued cooperation of the two countries as well as on current questions of the international situation and the coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries which is aimed at the safeguarding of peace and the stabilization and continuation of the process of detente.

The meeting, which is proceeding in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere, will continue on Friday [18 May].

Honecker 17 May Dinner

LD172340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1933 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Tonight Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee, gave a dinner in honor of Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Among the guests were Edward Babiuch and Jan Szydlak, members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

The dinner was also attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Joachim Hermann; Werner Krolikowski; Guenter Mittag; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz and Gerhard Schuerer, as well as other personages.

The dinner, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by Jerzy Gawrisiak, Polish ambassador to the GDR.

18 May Talks

LD181028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0929 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, met on Friday morning for further talks. In the presence of other personages of both parties and states they continued their talks from the previous day.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ICELANDIC FOREIGN MINISTER

Talks With Fischer

LD172312 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] The foreign ministers of the GDR and Iceland, Oskar Fischer and Benedikt Grondal, began their official talks in Berlin on Thursday [17 May]. The two politicians are holding an exchange of views on the further development of bilateral relations and on international problems.

Meeting With Krolikowski

LD172322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1621 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR First Deputy Chairman Werner Krolikowski received on Thursday Icelandic Foreign Minister Benedikt Grondal for a talk. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer was also present.

Werner Krolikowski paid tribute to the first official visit by an Icelandic foreign minister to the GDR as an important contribution to the further development of relations between the two countries. He briefed his visitor on the steady development of the GDR and stressed that this provides favorable possibilities for a fruitful and mutually advantageous development of economic relations between the two states.

Benedikt Grondal expressed his satisfaction at the course of his visit to the GDR so far and voiced his thanks for the cordial reception accorded to him. He expressed his interest in an expansion of relations beween the two states, including those in the economic sphere. Both sides agreed that proceeding from the joint views or views close to one another of the two states on a number of international questions, favorable conditions exist for the further development of bilateral relations between the GDR and Iceland on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Both sides paid tribute to the fact that during the visit of the Icelandic foreign minister an agreement on cultural and scientific relations between the GDR and Iceland has been concluded, as a contribution to manifesting the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation.

The talk took place in an open-minded atmosphere. Ambassador of the Republic of Iceland Hannes Jonsson was also present.

FISCHER TALKS WITH CAPE VERDE COUNTERPART IN BERLIN 11 MAY

AU151502 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12-13 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday [11 May] Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received his Cape Verde counterpart, Abilio Duarte, for a friendly talk at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

After the talk, which took place in a climate of friendly agreement, the two foreign ministers exchange the ratification instruments of the consular agreement concluded on 6 July 1978 between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde. They assessed the treaty as another step toward expanding the longstanding trustful relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cape Verde Islands.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO CANADA, ARRIVES IN U.S.

LD180900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa--A GDR economic delegation led by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Foreign Trade Ministry, made an official visit to Canada on Tuesday and Wednesday [15-16 May].

On the first day of its stay, a meeting took place in Montreal with leading representatives of industry, trade and the banks of Quebec Province. In a talk with Hatcher, president of the Dominion Bridge Group, the possibilities of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation were discussed and measures for their implementation adopted.

On Wednesday, talks were conducted in Ottawa with Cohen, deputy minister of trade of the Canadian Trade Ministry, and with Latimer, deputy minister for trade policy. Both sides expressed interest in an expansion of economic relations. They agreed on steps to normalize and develop economic and scientific-technical relations, and on exchanges of information to promote trade relations between the GDR and Canada during the next few years.

In a talk at the Canadian Foreign Ministry with Deputy Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Johnston, measures to promote economic relations in trade policy were adopted. On the same day the delegation met leading representatives of the economy, trade and banks of Ontario Province in Toronto at the invitation of the Canadian Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism. Both sides stressed their interest in the development of economic and scientific-technical relations and submitted proposals to expand foreign trade.

The talks were attended by GDR Ambassador in Canada Dr Horst Grunert and President of the GDR Foreign Trade Bank Dr Werner Polze.

The GDR delegation has arrived in Washington for the third joint meeting of the GDR-U.S. and U.S.-GDR Trade and Economic Councils.

TISCH RECEIVES INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIAL BLANCHARD

LD150222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-SED Politburo member and FDGB Chairman Harry Tisch received in Berlin on Monday Francis Blanchard, the director general of the International Labor Office, who is visiting the GDR for several days at the invitation of Wolfgang Beyreuther, state secretary for labor and wages. He will be having talks with government officials and FDGB representatives as well as the managers of public owned enterprises. His visit is designed to help develop the GDR's cooperation with the International Labor Organization of which it has been a member since 1974.

ADN: FRG DEFECTOR INGE GOLIATH EXPLAINS ACTION

LD172236 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2133 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the invitation of Ernst Otto Schwabe, chief editor of the weekly journal HORIZONT, a briefing took place at the International Press Center in Berlin on Thursday, 17 May. Schwab acted in compliance with a request by Frau Inge Goliath who, as reported by ADN on 11 March this year, asked for political asylum in the GDR for herself and her husband. Both are FRG citizens. Frau Goliath had been an aide of CDU Bundestag Deputy Dr Werner Marx for more than 10 years.

In a statement to foreign journalists, Inge Goliath explained why she had decided to apply for political asylum in the GDR. She cited many examples showing that Dr Werner Marx holds a key position in coordinating CDU-CSU activities. In the course of her work, Inge Goliath had access to internal papers, thus acquiring extensive knowledge of the political activities of the reactionary forces of the CDU-CSU which are directed against peace, security and detente. Her exposure to these activities over many years finally made her decide to take personal resolute action to unmask these machinations.

Frau Goliath handed to the journalists the transcripts of shorthand records made by Dr Werner Marx when, along with CDU Bundestag Deputy Dregger, he visited China in February 1976 and of a talk with the then Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua. The documents reveal that the forces represented by Dr Werner Marx, and which in public like to declare their desire for peace, have been making great efforts for years to rig up a dangerous hegemonistic conspiracy with Beijing.

Replying to many questions of the assembled foreign journalists, Inge Goliath and her husband cited many facts concerning Werner Marx's close relations with the Federal Intelligence Service (BND), which is used by Marx and his "political friends" as "an important instrument of the CDU-CSU."

Frau Goliath quoted examples of the intensive connections of Dr Werner Marx with representatives of emigre organizations and the notorious Human Rights Society.

Frau Goliath explained that with the help of these forces, Dr Werner Marx carries out part of his antidetente policy with the massive cooperation of Herr Loewenthal of the Second German Television channel (ZDF).

RADIO COMMENTATOR CONTRASTS WARSAW PACT, NATO POLICIES

LD171314 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Guenther Meisler commentary]

[Text] The socialist countries have again taken the initiative. They have shown once again that the main concern of their foreign policy is the preservation and safeguarding of peace. At their meeting in Budapest the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states reaffirmed anew the concrete proposals in the Moscow declaration and added further suggestions and initiatives, initiatives which offer a genuine opportunity to deepen the process of detente which is now underway, to reduce military confrontation, and to develop further the existing mutually beneficial cooperation. In order to implement these proposals, the socialist countries call on all interested states to conduct constructive and purposeful negotiations. They also believe that the solution of this task brooks no further postponement or delay.

Just how urgent is the need for tangible results becomes clear if one looks at the current activities of NATO.

Here we have the opposite pole to the efforts of the socialist countries. NATO's series of spring meetings has begun in Brussels. The foreign ministers' meeting has not yet taken place, but the defense ministers' discussions unfortunately force one to conclude that this Western military alliance will continue to steer a course for aggression and armament.

It was exactly a year ago that NATO adopted its long-term program. The implementation of this program will cost about $100 billion, and the burden of arms expenditures will rise by at least 3 percent for each NATO member country annually. More and more details of what this money is to pay for are now being made known: to put it succinctly, more troops, more and new weapons and new depots for these weapons, but first and foremost the modernization of NATO's tactical and strategic nuclear potential, which means primarily the introduction of a new generation of strategic nuclear weapons of mass destruction. This involves both the intention to deploy intermediate range nuclear missiles on the territory of West European countries and the plan to resuscitate the discussion about the neutron bomb.

There is no doubt what the consequences of all this would be. Far from lessening military confrontation, it would further exacerbate it. The fact that NATO falls back once again on the old myth of a threat from the East--This time under a new signboard, which reads Soviet superiority in the sphere of intermediate range missiles--for a threadbare justification of its aggressive plans does not make this nonsensical and pernicious lie any more plausible. The fact that there is approximate military parity between East and West, even if one looks at the European region in particular, has been confirmed recently by Western experts, too. It is not the Warsaw Pact but the NATO states which are trying to upset this balance. If, as some of their leading politicians claim, they are really concerned about the preservation of this balance, their foreign ministers will have an excellent opportunity to provide this in The Hague next week.

The new proposals of the Budapest meeting have been put forward in good time. They state in concrete terms what must be done to replace distrust and confrontation with trust and cooperation. The list of these proposals ranges from the renunciation of force and a ban on all nuclear weapons to the expansion of measures to build up trust, the conclusion of a nonaggression pact, an effective reduction of forces and arms and hence of arms expenditures. In addition to the levels of negotiations which exist already, the socialist countries propose that a political conference should be convened in which all European states, together with the United States and Canada, should take part, and which could take place this year.

What is needed now is a genuine desire on the part of leading Western politicians to reach a constructive stand on these proposals. Commonsense, the sense of responsibility which they, too, have for the history of civilization and the future of human society should help them in this.

DPA: HEINZ KESSLER CALLS FOR IDEOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE IN FORCES

LD162358 Hamburg DPA in German 0919 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The East Berlin military leadership is planning an ideological offensive in the GDR Armed Forces. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, new head of the political main administration in the National People's Army, explained this by drawing attention to the exacerbation of the conflict between East and West and to "new issues" connected with the GDR and its armed forces. According to a report in the East Berlin military paper VOLKSARMEE, Kessler told party officials of the GDR Armed Forces that ideological persuasion work among the troops is becoming even more important in order to get ahead with consolidating socialist basic convictions and developing understanding of the SED's military policy.

According to the paper, Kessler calls on party officials and political officers to concern themselves in their ideological persuasion work with the development of the relationship between East and West in particular, and especially between the GDR and the Federal Republic. In future, the party leadership's assessment of the development in the Federal Republic and the measures recently taken by East Berlin against alleged "machinations hostile to detente" should be explained to the soldiers more thoroughly.

SED OFFICIALS CONTINUE DIALOG WITH VOTERS

LD172056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1502 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The trustful dialog by members of the SED leadership as well as by candidates and deputies with voters from all sections of the population was continued on Thursday. Election talks with working people were conducted by the members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, secretary of the Central Committee, at Spremberg, Werner Felfe, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk SED Executive at Merseburg, Gerhard Grueneberg, secretary of the Central Committee at Locktow, Belzig Kreis, Joachim Hermann, secretary of the Central Committee at Zwickau and by the candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee Horst Dohlus at Marienberg and Inge Lange at Halberstadt.

Attendance at Preelection Meetings

LD170230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-Personages of the parties and mass organizations united in the National Front, government representatives and candidates and deputies, met citizens in enterprises, institutes and housing districts on Wednesday in preparation for the local elections due to take place on 20 May.

Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR premier, was in Dresden. Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and FDGB chairman, visited Rostock Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Cottbus Bezirk Executive, went to Ortrand, Prof Dr Erich Correns, president of the National Council of the National Front, visited Rathenow and Premnitz, and Prof Dr Heinrich Homann, NDPD chairman and deputy State Council chairman visited Erfurt.

Manfred Flegel, deputy premier and chairman of the State Contract Court, visited working people in Magdeburg, Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy permier and minister for science and technology met scientists in Berlin, and Dr Volkmar Winkler, state secretary in the Ministry of Transport, spoke to young railway workers in Berlin.

STOPH MEETS WITH VOTERS IN DRESDEN

On Housing

LD170226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, had election talks with deputies and young candidates for the city assembly and with workers and inhabitants in Dresden on Wednesday. There was a lively exchange of views around the model of the city in the town hall about present and future tasks in housing construction. Over the next 12 years, some 100,000 dwellings will be built in Dresden, which is about 25,000 more than were built over the past 30 years in the city. Willi Stoph described this long-term planned program as an example of the policy of the party and government, which is directed towards the well-being of the people.

After visiting the town hall Premier Stoph paid a visit to the Hermann Matern Transformatoren and Roentgenwerk. Its 4,500 working people will also cast their votes on 20 May with fulfilled plans. Workers spoke about their successes in the competition.

During a lively discussion with scientists, leading workers and deputies, they spoke of the joint responsibility for the rapid introduction of series production of high voltage [as received] and X-ray technology for medical use.

In the evening Stoph was the guest of voters in one of Dresden's housing districts.

On Government Programs

LD170227 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2028 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Dresden--"We face our voters with a clear domestic and foreign-political program--a program of peace and socialism, a program of joint work and joint successes." This was stated by GDR Premier Willi Stoph at a meeting of inhabitants of a Dresden housing district and strongly applauded by those present. Also with regard to the shaping of the relationship between the GDR and the FRG there is no sensible alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence. The GDR will make its contribution toward keeping the road to detente clear on the European Continent so that it can be continued on a still broader basis in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act.

Willi Stoph summarized his talks in Dresden thus: "Several generations already share in our successes, and at thepresent time women, men and our youth are endeavoring with much diligence and initiative so that we can advance even faster along our good road. Thanks and recognition are due to them all for their clever ideas and for their dedicated work which transformed words into deeds and aims into reality."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES PRESIDENT HONORED ON BIRTHDAY

Honecker Message

LD121430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0301 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin-Professor Hermann Klare, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, celebrates his 70th birthday today. To mark the occasion, the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council have sent him their cordial congratulations. The message of greetings, which is signed by Erich Honecker, pays special tribute to Klare's services in developing the GDR Academy of Sciences into an efficient center of research and intellectual life. His successful activities in the interests of closer economic cooperation with the academies of the USSR and the other socialist states and links with scientific institutions throughout the world are also stressed. The message goes on to say: The award of high GDR honors and the honor of your appointment as correspondent member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and many other academies reflect the high esteem in which you and your achievements are held.

USSR Award

LD121432 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0305 GMT 12 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Dr Hermann Klare, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, has been awarded the Order of International Friendship for his services toward the development of cooperation between Soviet and GDR scientists. The decoration has been conferred on Professor Klare on the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his 70th birthday. The award is signed by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the Presidium.

BUDAPEST COMMENTS ON NATO DEFENSE MINISTERS' MEETING

LD171410 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Denes Polgar commentary]

[Text] At the 2-day meeting of NATO defense ministers in Brussels, a completely unexpected thing happened. On Tuesday afternoon, on the basis of a TASS dispatch, the communique issued at the Budapest session of the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states was printed as an official working document and distributed. Since this had never happened before, the event caused a great sensation among journalists who had gathered from every part of the world.

At the press conferences following the defense ministers' session, there were, of course, many questions about the Budapest proposals. Harold Brown, U.S. defense secretary, was not willing to make a statement, but acknowledged that the ministers had received the communique, which they would study. The NATO deputy general secretary of armaments affairs went somewhat further. He said that it is an important document, and added that the document needed further study.

It was not possible to determine more about the first NATO response to the Budapest proposals. A long final communique, consisting of 19 sections, was issued on the meeting. It appears from this that the defense ministers essentially support increases in the arms race. They developed new directives, valid until 1986, which, according to the communique, would serve as the basis for all national and international NATO military activities. The defense ministers, of course, in a now familiar way, justified their decisions by saying that the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states have been modernized. For this reason the final communique attempts at extremely great length to demonstrate the dangers threatening West Europe from the Soviet side. Simultaneously, it expounds the theory that detente and deterrence are indivisible from one another.

However, only one of the factors which the defense ministers consider indivisible was discussed thoroughly: for example, the fact that $4.5 million worth of new airfields and other military installations should be built in West Europe. That modern, long-range (?thermonuclear) weapons, [word indistinct] missiles, cruise missiles and perhaps even neutron weapons should be stored in European NATO countries; and that every effort should be made to implement the resolution issued last year that NATO member states increase their military spending by 3 percent annually in real terms.

The defense ministers' resolutions will be examined in 2 weeks by the highest NATO organ, the Foreign Ministers' Council. Since the Norwegian and Danish governments have officially said that they will not store nuclear weapons on their territories, and since, according to leaked information, other European member states are also unenthusiastic about the military leaders' plans, it is possible that, as a result of the SALT agreement and the Budapest proposals, the NATO resolutions regarding increases in the arms race will be modified to a certain degree.

PRC-SRV TALKS TO CONTINUE IN HANOI

LD172018 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--Istvan Zalai, MTI's Hanoi correspondent reports: The Vietnamese-Chinese inter-governmental talks are to continue on Friday, a Foreign Ministry source announced here. Judging from the practice of the previous rounds, it is almost certain that the head of the Vietnamese delegation will hold a press conference shortly after that meeting too. Han Nien Lung has so far appeared before journalists on one occasion only; after the 3rd negotiation.

The agenda of the Friday meeting is not yet known. It is remarkable, however, that this is the first case that no comprehensive report on the Chinese provocations has been released by Hanoi prior to a new meeting. Presumably the agreement on execution of the first stage of the exchange of POW's has somewhat reduced the tension which seemed to be growing earlier.

It has also been pointed out in the Vietnamese capital that China has not so far shown the slightest sign of readiness to compromise [words indistinct] very reasonable motion of Vietnam, it is attempting to stall the negotiations. A recent statement by Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping made before Japanese correspondents and quoted by a VNA release did not escape Hanoi either. Deng said that "China has the right to teach Vietnam another lesson". Such a statement amounts to a threat even if Deng should add that "for the time being China does not intend to do so". Judging by Beijing's attitude it seems rather unlikely that China's foreign political attitude should change even [?an iota] at the Hanoi talks.

NEPSZABADSAG NOTES U.S. DISAPPOINTMENT OVER PRC TRADE

LD171810 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17, 1979, (MTI)--"The U.S. business world, whose mood is not to be ignored by any U.S. Administration, makes no secret of its disappointment over the vast Chinese potentials that have been promised", writes Thursday's NEPSZABADSAG. Commenting on the U.S.-Chinese trade agreement signed after two weeks of bargaining, "the volume of Chinese-U.S. deals concluded at the current Guangzhou Fair falls 48 percent short of last autumn's record. Their 1979 trade turnover was first estimated to hit 2,000 million dollars, then 1,800 millions, while now the foreseen figure is a mere 1,500 million dollars.

"Although China intends to import from the United States twice the quantity it can actually export, the terms of payment and crediting have still not been clearly settled. In return for American technics it offers cheap textiles mostly, a prospect so much disquieting for Washington that in order to comfort its own textile manufacturers it has promised that it won't submit the draft of the commercial accord for Congress approval until some agreement is reached on the quota of Chinese textile sales."

"In spite of the above difficulties it is obvious that Washington and Beijing wish to go on the road that brings them closer to each other", the commentary runs and referring to American press reports it points out that the most-favoured-nation-treatment promised to China in the agreement was in fact but a political gesture and should also be regarded as such.

The paper quotes opinions which are trying to explain the motives of the Chinese side also with political considerations, claiming that Beijing is seeking to consolidate its economic ties with Washington before the Soviet-American summit meeting. "Deng Xiaoping who according to American eyewitnesses saved the commercial talks from a fiasco with his personal intervenience, crudely assailed the SALT agreement in the same days, condemning the efforts of not only the Soviet Union but also of the United States in doing so," the paper writes.

"Finally, a step like preparation of the commercial agreement has only confirmed the realization that difficulties are latent in the Chinese-American approach for both sides. Economic facts are the test of political efforts. And the fundamental international realities of our times question the policy laid down in the joint Chinese-American communique in January," the NEPSZABADSAG commentary ends.

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF CPSU PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION

ID172122 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MIT)--A Soviet delegation of party workers headed by Marat Gramov, deputy department head at the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, stayed in Hungary between May 10-17 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. The Soviet guests had talks with Karoly Grosz and Mihaly Kornidesz, department heads at the HSWP CC, called at several public education institutes and got acquainted with current issues of the Hungarian education policy and atheist propaganda.

MTI REPORTS 17 MAY MEETING OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD171830 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 17 May 79 LD

(Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--The Hungarian government held a session on Thursday. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, informed the government about the friendly visit to Hungary by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. The government passed the report in approval.

The foreign minister delivered a report on the foreign ministerial meeting of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The government discussed the report and passed it in approval.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the report on the execution of the National Economic Plan in the first quarter of the year. The body called on the ministers to provide effective guidance to planned realization of the tasks assigned for the year, and to further raising the level of organization and efficiency of works in the various fields.

The Presidium of the National Council of Cooperative Farms briefed the Council of Ministers on execution of the resolutions passed at the 3rd Congress of the Agricultural Cooperatives. The government passed the report in approval.

The Council of Ministers approved the report of the president of the National Board of Sports and Physical Education on Preparation for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

The government discussed sundry matters.

PAL LOSONCZI RECEIVES NEW KUWAITI AMBASSADOR

LD172054 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 17 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received in Budapest on Thursday Muhammad A.A. Abu Al-Hasan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the new ambassador of the State of Kuwait to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Present at the event was Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai.

LAZAR, TRADE UNION COUNCIL EXAMINE ECONOMIC GOALS

LD180844 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] The fulfillment of the first quarter goals of this year's plan, the supply of goods, and labor management have been discussed by leaders of the government and the National Trade Union Council under the leadership of Gyorgy Lazar and Sandor Gaspar. They have stated that measures and initiatives have brought results but that the realization of economic goals and the improvement of the economic equilibrium requires further consistent and coordinated efforts, a higher level of organization, increased realization of export tasks and greater economy measures.

The body assessed the supply of basic goods as satisfactory. The leaders of the Council of Ministers and the Trade Union Council pointed out that at many places more people are employed than is necessary, while elsewhere there is a shortage of labor. The abolition of unnecessary or uneconomical places of employment and the regrouping of labor forces are unavoidable because the efficiency of production cannot otherwise be improved. There are already suitable models regarding the freeing and regrouping of excess labor. This must be encouraged. However, the task must be carried out with great care. The financial and social interests of the workers must be taken into consideration as much as possible. The trade union movement supports the regrouping of the labor force and helps in developing it in a way which--in accordance with our socialist principles--insures that the workers will also benefit.

BRIEFS:

AKTIVIST DELEGATION'S CUBAN VISIT--The party worker delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee led by Tibor Ritter, deputy head of the Central Committee's Agitation and Propaganda Department, that visited Cuba returned home on Tuesday [15 May]. The delegation had studied the experiences of the fraternal Cuban party's agitation and propaganda activities. Antonio Perez Herrero, secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, received the delegation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 May 79 P 8 AU]

CULTURAL DELEGATION TO GDR--At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Culture, a delegation led by Deputy Minister of Culture Laszlo Marczali traveled to the GDR on Tuesday [15 May]. They discussed with partner organs aspects of management and investments in the domain of culture. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 May 79 P 8 AU]

ITALIAN PAPER CITES POLISH DISSIDENTS' PROTEST

LD171109 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 3 May 79 p 15 LD

[Text] Vienna--All but one of the "dissidents" arrested in Poland following the attack on the Lenin statue in Krakow have been released. The last to be released was historian Adam Michnik and the only one still in prison is photographer Tomasz Machalak, a member of the Workers Defense Committee. The charges against him have not been made public so it is not known whether they are in any way related to the Krakow attack.

According to one Workers Defense Committee spokesman, the police carried out 150 house searches altogether. Meanwhile statements from "dissident" circles are still rejecting the verdict on the attack; the "dissidents" regard it as a clear provocation or at least an irresponsible act by an individual. The "dissident" movement, they say, has never advocated violence and has, on the contrary, always warned members and supporters against such a danger. Therefore, the "dissident" representatives continue, they strongly criticize the indiscriminate police action against them. In this connection they point out that the authorities' pressure on "dissidents" has been stepped up. From open threats to supporters and attendees of the courses of the free university (the clandestine university that has now been active in Poland for a year, holding lectures and seminars in private apartments) to raids by "communist squads" on the apartments of the best known "dissidents," involving acts of vandalism. As will be remembered, some weeks ago one of these squads went to Kuron's apartment and, after turning the sociologist's modest apartment upside down, beat up one of his sons. The attack on the Krakow statue, the "dissidents" point out, took place immediately after these "punitive expeditions."

Meanwhile, over the past few days the newspapers have been giving broad coverage to economic problems and to the "German problem." With regard to the former topic, it is known that the damage caused by this winter's bad weather has been very extensive. The heavy snowfalls paralyzed Poland for days on end, resulting in closed factories and minimal production. In January at least 10 percent less was produced than during the same period in 1978, and the results for February were similar.

The situation therefore worries the authorities, bearing in mind also the difficulties that Poland has been experiencing in the production sector since the end of 1975. There are also persistent rumors from Warsaw of a broad debate within the party: Some people are even maintaining that there are deep splits. Western diplomatic sources also report that some of Gierek's economic advisers have resigned. Why? Because of the impossibility of carrying out an overall reform of the Polish economy and thus of putting an end to anarchy in the investments sector, to wastage on the production plans, which does not appear to be diminishing, and to the imbalances from which the economic development process is still suffering, the resistance within the leadership group to the demand to open up to an economic reform is allegedly very great.

INTERPRESS CITED ON NATURE OF PILGRIMAGES IN FRG

LD171826 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, PAP--The Polish agency INTERPRESS reports that this year, as it has done for many years, the church in the FRG has joined in organizing revanchist events for the so-called resettlers, for whom West German Catholic dioceses are planning many pilgrimages. The main speakers at these seemingly religious events are to be representatives of the Union of the Expelled and politicians from the CDU/CSU.

The pilgrimages to Werl, to take place in June, will have a definitely anti-Polish character. It is to be composed of Catholics from the so-called "Free Prelacies of Pila, Gdansk, East and West Prussia and Pomerania." The participants of the "Great Silesian pilgrimage" are to collect in the same place two weeks later.

There is no doubt that these pilgrimages are only in part religious. First of all, they are directed against European detente and the neighforing socialist countries.

It is worth adding, goes on INTERPRESS, that the anti-socialist and anti-Polish attitude of the representatives of the "Union of the Expelled" is, of course, noticed and valued by the authorities in Bonn, which is confirmed by high state distinctions awarded to many of the union's activists.

VISIT OF THAI DELEGATION TO POLAND REPORTED

LD161400 Warsaw PAP in English 0914 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 May, PAP--A group of high ranking functionaries of state administration and the Army of Thailand paid a visit to Warsaw between May 14-16. They had meetings with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga and Vice-Minister of National Defence General T. Tuczapski and held talks at the Polish Institute of International Affairs.

JAGIELSKI, KEPA, WOJTASZEK RECEIVE UN OFFICIAL

LD181000 Warsaw PAP in English 0503 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, PAP--Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe Prof Janez Stanovnik has been staying in Poland. He took part in the seminar organized by Poland under the auspices of the ECE which was devoted to forms and directions of long-range international economic cooperation.

Prof Stanovnik was received by members of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, vice-premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Enviornmental Protection Jozef Kepa. Prof Stanovnik was also received by Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and conferred with Deputy Foreign Minister Eugeniusz Kulaga.

The sides discussed possibilities for further intensification of the ECE's activity before the approaching meeting in Madrid of countries signatories [as received] of the CSCE Final Act in keeping with its recommendations.

Janez Stanovnik also held talks in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping, in the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and in the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

INTERPRESS COMMENT ON PRC'S MIDDLE EAST POLICY NOTED

LD171522 Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, PAP--Observing that the Chinese leaders seize any opportunity to demonstrate their readiness to strike anti-Soviet and anti-peace alliances with the most dangerous forces of world imperialism and, ostentatiously, subscribe to the global imperialist strategy, an INTERPRESS press agency commentator wrote:

China intensified her activities not only in Europe and Asia, but also in Africa, seeking to isolate national liberation movements and impose her ideological and political leadership upon it.

Chinese leaders endeavour to get involved also in the Middle East issue, offering their own interpretation of the developments there and presenting their conception on the settlement of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict which, essentially, aims at keeping [passage indistinct] including the Palestinians, to life in peace, self-determination and the recovery of the territories which had been grabbed by force.

At present, one of the basic tests for the right stance on the Arab issue is, doubtless, that on the Israel-Egyptian separatist treaty. Here again Beijing is pursuing a double-dealing policy toward the Arab world.

Many papers published in the Middle East are right in their evaluation of Beijing's political game in that region when they point to the evident discrepancy between the words uttered by the Chinese leadership which voice support for the liberation struggle of the Arabs and China's practical steps.

Beijing's present Middle East policy which does not differ from the adventurous course pursued in other parts of the world, aims at sharpening and spreading the Israeli-Egyptian conflict and putting the blame for the developments in the Middle East upon the Soviet Union.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES PREPARATIONS FOR 15TH PLENUM

AU171135 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed report: "Session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its 15 May session the Central Committee Politburo studied the information on the preparations for the 15th Central Committee plenum, which will discuss the strengthening of the family and the protection of society's health.

The Politburo agreed that the preparatory work carried out by a commission composed of party, social and state officials and of scientists is proceeding correctly.

Guided by the need to consult the opinions and to use the proposals submitted by party members, aktivs, trade union, social and women's organizations, and scientific centers, the Politburo recommended that consultations should be held on the draft directives to be adopted by the 15th plenum.

The Politburo also studied the information on the activities of social organizations to benefit the family.

Social organizations, above all trade unions and youth and women's organizations, help to implement the program for strengthening the family by promoting their own initiatives. The Politburo highly appraised these organizations' activities to create the best possible conditions for families to fulfill their educational and care functions.

The Politburo stated that it is necessary to promote forms of social activity at work places and in neighborhoods in order to strengthen the family and that new possibilities for assisting families, especially mothers and children, should be searched for.

Particularly needed are initiatives sponsored by social organizations with a view to solving social and living problems, improving care over children, especially those of nursery age, assisting elderly people and further bettering women's working conditions and health. Educational and enlightening work, which helps strengthen family ties, spread educational culture and enrich the moral values of the socialist family, should occupy an important place in the activities of social organizations.

RESULTS OF FLOODS, GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION SUMMED UP

AU171957 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[PAP report: "Losses in Agriculture Amount to About Z4.4 Billion--Comprehensive Assistance for Flood Victims--Resolution of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] FROM THE VERY FIRST DAYS OF THE FLOOD EMERGENCY, WHICH IS NOW OVER, ALL POSSIBLE FORMS OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE PEOPLE AND AREAS AFFLICTED BY THE RESULTS OF INUNDATION HAVE BEEN INSURED. THE CENTRAL AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAVE TAKEN THE NECESSARY MEASURES AND UNDERTAKINGS IN THIS CONNECTION.

Thousands of soldiers, functionaries of the citizens militia and of the volunteer reserve of the citizens militia, firemen, industrial workers, water and land-improvement boards, the Polish Red Cross, the Polish Committee for Social Assistance and other social organizations have rushed to offer selfless assistance to the flood committees and the local population. THANKS TO UNITED EFFORTS AND UNCEASING VIGILANCE FOR MANY DAYS AND NIGHTS, IT HAS BEEN POSSIBLE TO REDUCE THE HARM CAUSED BY FLOODS. This has been possible because the breaking up of the ice that had formed on rivers (for example, the Warta River) began earlier, because additional embankments were built up in the areas of Ostroleka, Nowy Dwor Mazowiecki and in the Ilow-Dobrzykow Valley and because those working on the embankments showed great commitment.

However, in many cases natural forces proved stronger. For example, of the major rivers the Warta was the first to flow over its bed, breaking through its embankments in the area of Kolo and Konin and flooding neighboring villages and the streets of Kolo. The next to reach the flood level was the Bug and then the Narew, which was especially threatening in the area of Ostroleka and which flooded large parts of Pultusk. Floods also were caused by the Prosna, Polica, Bzura, Ina and other minor rivers.

THESE FLOODS HAVE CAUSED THE GREATEST DAMAGE IN AGRICULTURE. OVER 1 MILLION HECTARES OF LAND, INCLUDING ABOUT 380,000 HECTARES OF ARABLE LAND, WERE FLOODED AND INUNDATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. In Ostrolek Voivodship 125,000 hectares of land have been flooded, in Lomza Voivodship about 100,000 hectares, in Gorzow Voivodship 79,000 hectares, in Konin Voivodship 70,000 hectares and in Bialystock, Ciechanow and Siedlce Voivodships about 60,000 hectares. [paragraph continues]

Water has inundated over 15,000 farms, flooded 2,800 buildings in towns, damaged or destroyed about 200 bridges and sections of roads of several hundred kilometers, disrupted the energy and telecommunications network and damaged many water and land-improvement installations. INITIAL ESTIMATES SHOW THAT AGRICULTURAL LOSSES ALONE AMOUNT TO OVER Z4.4 BILLION.

These losses have already been reduced to some extent.

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, WHICH DETAILS THE TASKS AND ACTIVITIES FOR MINISTRIES, VOIVODSHIPS, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS, DEFINES THE WAYS AND MEANS OF ELIMINATING ALL RESULTS OF THE FLOODS. The resolution stresses that the work to eliminate the losses resulting from the floods should concentrate above all on repairing and reconstructing buildings, communal facilities, water and land-improvement installations, roads and the energy network; on rehabilitating and redeveloping the damaged agricultural assets; and on providing other necessary assistance to the people living in the flooded areas. The resolution states that, in addition to the earlier supplies to these areas of extra quantities of building materials, seeds, fodder, fertilizers and consumer goods, the minister of communications will have to insure priority transportation of the production means for agriculture and building materials and fuels for the victims of the floods; the minister of construction and building materials will have to accelerate the supply of building materials for the voivodships affected by the floods; and the minister of culture and art will have to see that damage and destruction caused to the works of art and historic monuments in Pultusk is made good.

THESE DECISIONS ALSO PROVIDE FOR FURTHER VARIOUS FORMS OF ASSISTANCE FOR THE POPULATION AND FOR SOCIALIST ECONOMY UNITS. Among other things, the voivodes have been authorized to supply individual farmers in the flooded areas with seedlings under favorable conditions of so-called planned renewal and the central board of agricultural circles to reduce the payments for the services provided by agricultural circles for farmers in the flooded areas by 50 percent in 1979.

In order to repair the damage caused by the floods, the ministers and voivodes concerned will provide the necessary materials from their stocks and from the resources assigned to them in 1979 and will supply the necessary building materials and transportation.

The ministers and voivodes concerned will submit to the minister of agriculture by the end of May proposals on granting additional resources for purposes such as increasing the fiscal and social help for the people who have been especially harmed by the floods. In addition, the minister of finances has been authorized to establish, together with the minister of agriculture, special principles concerning reducing and waiving the land tax and the payments for land improvements, electrification and water supplies in 1979/80 in the case of individual farms affected by floods. The food bank has been authorized to grant turnover and investment loans at 1 percent interest to be used for removing the results of the floods. This bank also has been authorized to grant concessions concerning the repayment of turnover and investment loans given to the farms affected by floods and to increase loans in 1979.

HAVING IN MIND THE NEED TO PREVENT FUTURE DAMAGE BY FLOODS, THE RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HAS ENJOINED THE MINISTERS OF AGRICULTURE AND OF ADMINISTRATION, LOCAL ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, AS WELL AS THE VOIVODES TO WORK OUT PROGRAMS FOR CONSTRUCTING NEW RIVER EMBANKMENTS AND TO MODERNIZE THE PRESENT EMBANKMENTS IN THE MOST SENSITIVE SECTORS IN 1980-90. THESE PROJECTS, WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF WATER DAMS TO PREVENT FLOODS AND WHICH ARE COORDINATED WITH THE "VISTULA PROGRAM," SHOULD INCLUDE, SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE VISTULA AND THE ODRA, THE MAIN LOWLAND RIVERS: THE WARTA, NOTEC, NAREW AND BUG. THE EXPERIENCE GATHERED DURING THIS YEAR'S FLOODS WILL BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE UNDERTAKINGS.

FODDER OUTLOOK FOR LIVESTOCK, NEEDS REPORTED

AU171955 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report signed "EW": "Winter Secondary Crops to Be Harvested From 700,000 Hectares--On the Eve of Hay Harvest--As Important as Meat and Milk--Fodder Campaign"]

[Summary] As everyone knows, the fodder situation is not good and all livestock breeders are impatiently waiting for herds to be able to graze in the open and for the first harvest of this year's fodder to be completed. In some areas of the country the grazing on secondary winter crops and pasture grass is already possible.

"The situation is such that this year we cannot afford even the slightest waste of fodder. From pastures and meadows, of which there is a large amount--over 4 million hectares--we must harvest the maximum amount of grasses for hay and various forms of silage. Grazing also should be done in a rational manner."

The harvesting of secondary winter crops, which had been sown on over 700,000 hectares of land, is now beginning in the central and southern parts of the country. Since haste in harvesting is necessary this year, farmers should help each other in the harvesting of secondary crops, in cultivation work on harvested fields and in sowing and planting work.

"Both during the harvesting of secondary crops and of the first grass crops the brigades of the agricultural circle cooperatives have important tasks to fulfill. It is planned that cooperative equipment should be used to cut grasses on 2.1 million hectares of pastures." Important tasks also face agricultural services, which should insure that all silage facilities are up to standard and that silaged grass retains its full value.

Although agricultural circles increase their equipment from year to year, not all their machinery is serviceable. For example, they now possess 32,100 cutting machines, which is 30 percent more than last year, but some 30 percent are still not serviceable.

The agricultural circle cooperatives have organized some 4,000 brigades for the harvesting of grasses, and all that is now needed is a rapid supply and distribution of spare parts for equipment. We are all interested in the harvesting of fodder and we must do our best that in this difficult year harvesting is carried out efficiently, with the maximum concentration of equipment, so that we can harvest the crops more rapidly and prepare for the next yield.

BRIEFS

JOURNALISTS IN PRAGUE--Prague PAP--A delegation of the Polish Journalists Union led by Jozef Barecki, its chairman, visited Prague. The further development of cooperation between Polish and Czechoslovak journalists was on the agenda of the talks with the leadership of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union. J. Barecki was received by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Participating in the conversation was Oldrich Szvestka, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member and RUDE PRAVO chief editor. J. Barecki, TRYBUNA LUDU chief editor, and O. Szvestka, RUDE PRAVO chief editor, signed an agreement on expanding cooperation between the press organs of the PZPR and CPCZ Central Committees. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 May 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS WORKING PARTY MEETING 16-17 MAY

AU172132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1979--A working meeting with the first secretaries, the secretaries in charge of the economic problems, secretaries in charge of agricultural problems of the county party committees, the directors of the county departments for agriculture and the industrialization of agricultural produce, ministers and other heads of central state bodies, took place over May 16-17, at the C.C. of the R.C.P., under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

Members and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee and secretaries of the C.C. of the R.C.P., members of the Central Committee, heads of section and deputy heads of section at the C.C. of the R.C.P. participated in the meeting.

The meeting had a working character, sanctioned by the practice established by the periodical meetings of the party higher leadership with the basic cadres, of the direct dialogue between the general secretary of the party and the party active, the large masses of working people. 67 first secretaries, secretaries in charge of economic and agricultural problems, other participants made addresses in the plenary meetings as well as in the meetings of the commissions for industry, investments and agriculture, who discussed the way in which the party bodies and organizations, the working people, act for the complete implementation of the objectives of the state plan for this year in industry, construction and agriculture. Ministers, executives of central economic bodies answered during the proceedings, the problems raised showing the measures to be taken for the rapid elimination of the mentioned shortcomings, for ensuring the conditions of achieving rhythmically the economic tasks for this year.

The speakers highlighted the important successes scored by each country in the implementation of the single national plan of economic and social development of the country for 1979. Underlining that the provisions of the plan for this year have taken into account the general application of the new economic and financial mechanism, the speakers showed the complex actions taken during the first four months of this year for the rhythmical and full achievement of the piece-wise production for each assortment as well as of the net production. Also showed were the measures taken for the further improvement of the structure of industry, for saving the electric power and the fuels, for the more accentuated growth of the labour productivity, and for ensuring a higher quality in all sectors of economy to increase the competitivity of the Romanian products.

The speakers showed that positive results have been scored in the first four months of the year in the fulfillment of the foreign trade plan and laid accent on the measures to be further taken for the full achievement of the production for export.

The first secretaries also outlined the way how the county committees act for the full implementation of the investments plan. They stressed that the carrying through of such a wide-scope programme of investments like that included in this year's single national plan naturally demands greater efforts. They presented the measures to be taken for securing the commissioning of all productive capacities and construction of all dwellings that are a 1978 carryover, and of those planned for this year.

The speakers also paid great attention to farm problems. Emphasizing the outstanding importance of the measures on the improvement of the unitary organization, management and planning of agriculture, to the foundation of the joint state and cooperative agro-industrial councils, the participants in the proceedings pointed out that these measures have already started proving their usefulness. They analyzed the way how the spring farm campaign was unfolded and presented the measures being taken for a proper maintenance of cultures and the appropriate preparations for the harvesting campaign, for the full carrying through of the programmes of augmenting the plant and animal output.

The first secretaries and the other speakers stressed that in order to secure the full implementation of the tasks incumbent on agriculture this year, the relevant ministry, the other central economic bodies should pay greater attention to the supply in due time of the planned sorts of spare parts, chemical fertilizers, transport means, machinery and equipment. Special stress should be placed on the full and in time carrying through of the irrigation programmes in counties and farming zones.

The speakers expressed the determination of communists, of working people to meet with fresh successes the 35th anniversary of the homeland's liberation and the twelfth congress of the R.C.P.

At the end of the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. The speech is to be released.

PRC VICE PREMIER STOPS IN BUCHAREST 17 MAY

AU172230 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 17/5/1979--On May 17, on his way to Brazil, Kang Shien, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, stopped over on the Otopeni Airport.

The guest was greeted by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee.

On this occasion, a cordial, friendly talk took place during which they noted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries, the upward course of these links, the common wish to work more intensively for strengthening and deepening the multilateral relations, in the spirit of the talks and understandings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

SWEDISH KING CARL GUSTAV RECEIVES GIOSAN

AU151750 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 15 May 79 AU

[Text] Sweden's King Carl Gustav XVI received Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA], who is paying a visit to that country at the head of a GNA delegation at the invitation of the Swedish Parliament. On this occasion, the guest extended a message of friendship to the Swedish sovereign on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as best wishes for personal health and happiness and for the friendly Swedish people's continuous prosperity and progress.

Warmly thanking the guest for the message, the Swedish king in turn extended to Romania's president cordial wishes for good health and happiness as well as wishes for the friendly Romanian people's well-being and new successes in their socioeconomic development.

During the meeting, the sides expressed the desire to continue to develop the all-round relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Sweden to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of the cause of security and peace in Europe and the world.

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS ON CONVENTION WITH UK EXCHANGED

AU171811 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Ratification instruments were exchanged at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today regarding the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on legal assistance in civil and trade matters signed in London 15 June 1978.

RCP DELEGATION MEETS WITH JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY LEADERS

AU171815 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Iosif Sanc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, which is visiting Tokyo at the invitation of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] was received by Ichid Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of that party.

Greetings were extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu together with best wishes for good health and success in the activities pursued by the Japanese socialists.

Expressing warm thanks, the chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP asked the guests to convey warmest greetings to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, as well as wishes for new successes in his highly responsible activity as head of the party and state.

The two sides expressed their joint desire to continue to develop relations of friendship and solidarity between the two parties to the benefit of the working people in our countries and of friendship between the Romanian people and Japanese people and of the cause of detente, security and international security.

The RCP delegation also met with the JSP Secretary General Shinnen Tagaya and with the vice chairman of the party Central Executive Committee (Airo Kitayama) and conducted talks with a JSP delegation. During the talks, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere the two sides exchanged information on the current concerns of the two parties and discussed matters pertaining to the current international life and to the world workers movement.

LUMEA SETS OUT PROPOSALS FOR TREATY ON ESCHEWING USE OF FORCE

AU171040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0918 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/9/1979--In a commentary on the debates of the second session of the UN special committee for strengthening the efficiency of the principle of non-recourse to force in international relations, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly LUMEA approaches a series of aspects regarding the non-recourse of force in international relations and the peaceful settlement of differences.

History--the Bucharest weekly points out--clearly demonstrates that the use and threat of force were never ratified by life, that they always rendered the conflictual states more complicated, making them prolonged over periods of time, to the detriment of peoples and, at the same time, made the reaching of just and durable solutions more difficult. [sentence as received] The solutions imposed by force cannot last too long. Viable are only those international settlements that accord with the norm of law and morals and are underlain by the principles of unswerving observance of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, non-interference in the domestic affairs of others and mutual advantage. The political, moral and juridical essence of such settlements lies in each and every nation's right to decide his own fate and choose its own development path, without any outside inmixture, to assert its personality and dignity and to provide the conditions for turning its material and spiritual human potential to advantage.

The restraint from the use and threat of force--LUMEA emphasizes--is only a part of the whole central objective of securing a durable peace, which could not be considered complete if it did not include the elimination of conflictual issues and the settlement of interstate differences by peaceful negotiations. Therefore, the sides involved in a conflict should endeavour to find the most appropriate modalities of solving the respective conflict, to create the necessary climate of trust for such an approach, to combine, if necessary, its own efforts with the support of the UN or of other international bodies concerned.

The commentary published in the May 17 issues of the weekly goes on: Naturally, it is difficult to believe that the fulfillment of the mandate entrusted to the committee by the UN General Assembly could, by itself--isolated from the complex of contemporary political factors, from the will of the states involved in a conflict--hamper the outburst of a war. However, the elaboration of an international juridical instrument, by which all states should pledge not to resort to war, but to peaceful settlement in solving international conflicts would add fresh elements of certainty to international legality; at the same time, the international treaty regarding the abolition of force in interstate relations would enable the prompter and more efficient functioning of the international mechanism set up under the UN Charter, particularly in the sphere of preventing and reprimanding acts of aggression.

Starting from the dialectic connection between the nonrecourse to force and threat of force on the one hand, and the settlement of international differences by peaceful means exclusively, on the other hand, Romania--the review underlines--has consistently acted in view of completing the two aspects of the same process--the process of securing peace--with effective political and military measures so that they become general and compulsory norms of international relations, true foundation of peace and security in the world.

In this context reiterated is Romania's proposal regarding the enhancement of the UN responsibility for the efforts towards the prevention of interstate conflicts, creating to this aim--if necessary--a permanent body to which all countries could appeal for support in the negotiated settlement of differences, before these differences become conflicts.

LUMEA further writes: In the current international conditions, the adoption, at the level of international law of a multilateral, juridical, universally viable document to include the states' duty to renounce force and threat of force, would mark an utmost important event in the process of building a genuine security for all nations, irrespective of the level of their development, their geographic position, size, economic and social system. Consequently, Romania consistently supports the elaboration, by the joint efforts of all states, of a unique, coherent, universally valid document which should stipulate the states' duty to exclude force from their relations. Fundamentally, this should be an international instrument, which, once adopted, should represent a real juridical disarming of the aggressor.

In order to meet this commandment, the treaty should have a broad content, including both the prohibition of armed force or other forms of employing force and pressure in international relations--the economic, political, military constraint--and the duty to peacefully settle international differences and issues.

According to Romania's outlook--the weekly highlights--such a treaty should state that the principle of non-recourse to force has an absolute character, represents an imperative norm of international law, which does not allow for any derogation and that the use of force can only be acceptable as an exercise of the right to legitimate individual or collective defence, in keeping with the UN Charter.

This calls, among other things, for: a clear definition of the states' duty not to resort to force or threat of force; the provision that no reason, whatever its character, can justify the use or threat of force against another state; the pledge of all contracting states not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other states and not to support with armed forces, under any circumstances, the actions of certain groups rising against the legal government of independent and sovereign states; non-recognition, on the international plane, of any territorial acquisitions or special advantages resulting from actions of force, threat or pressure against the territorial unity and integrity of any state; the (?specification) of the various forms of force and threat of force banned by the treaty; recognition of each and every state's right to legitimate collective or individual defence; of the right of the peoples still under colonial domination or foreign occupation to resort to armed fight for their national liberation, inclusive of their right to request and be granted support to this aim; the duty of nuclear states not to use or threat to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states; the duty of all states to adopt tangible disarmament measures, having in view the connection between the principle of non-recourse to force and that of achieving general disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular.

Vitally interested in building a better and just world, in establishing relations of friendship and collaboration among peoples--"LUMEA" writes in conclusion--Romania, as a member country of the special committee for strengthening the efficiency of the principle of non-recourse to force in international relations, considers that a universal treaty to fully correspond to the imperative of totally eliminating force from interstate relations, would efficiently contribute to the establishment of international legality and security.

BRIEFS

AKTIVIST DELEGATION IN DPRK--Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party, received a delegation of RCP aktivists led by Comrade Lucian Dragut, first vice chairman of the Council of Workers Control of Socioeconomic Activity from Romania. During the meeting, the sides exchanged information on the activity carried out by the two parties and peoples and noted with satisfaction the upward trend of Romanian-Korean relations of close friendship and cooperation. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 17 May 79 AU]

COOPERATION DISCUSSIONS IN NIGERIA--Matters pertaining to expanding Romanian-Nigerian cooperation are being discussed in Lagos at the session of the Romanian-Nigerian Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation. The Romanian delegation is led by Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of industrial construction. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 15 May 79 AU]--Comrade Ion Dinca, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of industrial construction, had working meetings with the leaderships of the ministries of finance and agriculture and with Nigerian businessmen. The two sides discussed matters of common interest regarding the development of Romanian-Nigerian economic relations and worked out measures to implement the understandings between the governments of the two countries. Both sides expressed the desire to take action to intensify trade exchange and bilateral economic cooperation. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 16 May 79 AU]

NEW CSSR CONSULATE--A CSSR consulate general was opened in the city of Constanta 10 May 1979. Ion Stoian, first secretary of the Constanta party committee, and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the local party and state bodies participated in the opening. CSSR Ambassador to Bucharest Lumir Hanak and Consul General to Constanta Miloslav Jandik and representatives from the other consulates in Constanta were also present. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 79 p 5 AU]

PARLIAMENTARIANS IN BONN--Bundestag President Prof Karl Carstens received a delegation of Romanian parliamentarians led by academician Prof Dr Radu Voinea. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the upward evolution of relations between the two countries and the role of the parliaments in developing them at all levels and in promoting European security and disarmament. The delegation was also received by Hildegard Hammbrucher, minister of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had talks with Dr Walter Althammer, chairman of the Parliamentary Group for FRG-Romanian Friendship. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 May 79 p 6 AU]

BULGARIAN AKTIVISTS--Ilie Radulescu, RCP Central Committee secretary, received a delegation of BCP aktivists led by Rusi Kararusinov, first deputy chief of the Propaganda Section of the BCP Central Committee at the end of its visit. During its stay in Romania, the delegation had talks at the RCP Central Committee and the Bacau County party committee and visited economic units and educational, social and cultural establishments in Bucharest and Bacau County. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 May 79 p 5 AU]

MORE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S USSR VISIT

TANJUG Report on Talks

LD171418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 17 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav League of Communists Josip Broz Tito and Soviet Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Leonid Brezhnev today had talks in the Kremlin. The talks which were conducted in a friendly and open atmosphere focused on relations between the two countries and on current international questions. On this occasion the full value of principles on which the Yugoslav-Soviet relations are founded and which were set down in the Yugoslav-Soviet joint documents starting (?with) the Belgrade Declaration in 1953 was confirmed.

President Tito arrived in Moscow yesterday for a friendly visit to the Soviet Union and a short holiday at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Today's talks also focused on crucial international questions. The process of the detente and obstacles on its road were discussed and assessed. Steps which should be made in order to deepen the detente and enable it to acquire the universal character were also pointed out. Considerable attention was devoted to strengthening peace, security and co-operation in Europe as well as to current aspects of the disarmament problem.

The importance of open, comprehensive and constructive dialogue between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union at high political level was particularly stressed.

The importance of an agreement in principle on long-term economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union was emphasized. In this it was stressed that relations in this field can be richer and even more comprehensive. In discussing bilateral (?relations) scientificio-technological and cultural cooperation were given a positive assessment.

At the beginning of the talks, Tito and Brezhnev informed each other of the two countries' internal development and the results achieved in the construction of the socialist society. President Tito spoke on Yugoslavia's socio-economic and political development after the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and Leonid Brezhnev in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party.

It was learned during the talks today that President Tito emphasized the great importance of the positive development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations for the consolidation of peace and equitable international cooperation. Speaking of the development of these relations, the Yugoslav president pointed to Leonid Brezhnev's great personal contribution by to [as received] the strengthening of mutual understanding and promotion of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

President Tito also expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its condolences and considerable relief aid sent to Yugoslavia after the disastrous earthquake in Montenegro.

The Tito-Brezhnev talks are expected to resume tomorrow.

Besides Presidents Tito and Brezhnev, Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee Presidency member Stane Dolanc, Federal Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec and other officials participated in the talks on the Yugoslav side.

On the Soviet side in the talks participate Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee Department for International Information Leonid Zamyatin and other officials.

17 May Dinner

For a Moscow Domestic Service in Russian report of the 17 May dinner speeches by L. I. Brezhnev and J. B. Tito, see the Eastern Europe section of the 18 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

Brezhnev, Tito Dinner Toasts

LD171917 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium arranged a dinner in the Kremlin this evening in honor of President of the Republic and of the LCY Josip Broz Tito. During the course of the dinner, which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President Tito exchanged toasts.

At the dinner were members of the top party and state leadership of the Soviet Union, the people accompanying President Tito on this friendly visit, and other personalities.

From the Soviet side the dinner was attended by the members of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee--Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mikhail Suslov and Andrey Kirilenko, secretaries of the Central Committee; Yuriy Andropov, Viktor Grishin and Andrey Gromyko, minister for foreign affairs; Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev and Mikhail Solomentsev, candidate members of the Politburo; Mikhail Gorbachev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Ivan Kapitonov and Konstantin Rusakov, secretaries of the Central Committee; Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Central Committee Department for International Information; Nikolay Rodionov, ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other personalities.

From the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Marko Orlandic, ambassador to the Soviet Union; Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef du cabinet to the president of the republic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Blazo Mandic, Milivoje Maksic, Borislav Milosevic and other personalities.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, said in his toast: "Dear comrades, above all I wish to cordially greet once again our high guest, Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and the SFRY; and the comrades who arrived with him.

"Relations between the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples--and it is our duty to serve their interests--are characterized by deep sympathies and constant aspiration toward wide and varied cooperation. Differences in the approach to individual international problems do not prevent us from taking this fundamental stance.

"Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, in our view, can and must be an important factor for peace and progress in Europe and elsewhere. However, it is necessary to say openly: There exist forces to which our friendship is not convenient. We are faced with attempts to hinder our cooperation, through speculations about the past and absurd fantasies about the future.

"We, however, wish to have relations in which everything is clear, sincere and absolutely equal. We think that this is also desired by our Yugoslav friends.

"The principles set down in the existing Soviet-Yugoslav documents represent a firm basis for such relations.

"Today's world situation is turbulent. Peace faces dangerous tests first at one point on our planet and then at another. In the areas which have been deformed by the rule of the old and new colonizers, freedom is being achieved through hard struggle. The arms race harbors exceptional danger.

"We, Soviet communists see that a lot must still be done for permanent peace, for better and more developed international cooperation.

"In various countries there is an ever greater readiness for dialog and making joint efforts. This has been clearly confirmed by our recent talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing. They are, in fact, an example of how it is possible to open new horizons for cooperation, for detente and for peace in the whole world.

"We are now on the threshold of the definite conclusion of our talks with the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. The agreements, which will be signed on the occasion of our meeting with President Carter, will undoubtedly represent an important stage on this road, which is not at all easy but is correct and leads to peace and the security of peoples. The Soviet Union appreciates the support which Socialist Yugoslavia and many other countries are giving to this vitally important matter.

"In conclusion, I wish to express the hope that the present meeting with Comrade Tito will produce good results. This indeed will correspond to the aspirations of our friendly peoples.

"I raise this glass to the strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship, to the unity of all peace-loving forces, to the health of esteemed Comrade Josip Broz Tito, to your health, comrades."

Replying to the toast, President Tito said: "Esteemed and dear Comrade Brezhnev, dear Soviet comrades, I thank you heartily for the warm welcome and hospitality and the friendly words you have addressed to us.

"I accepted your invitation to visit the Soviet Union and to meet with you with pleasure, dear Comrade Brezhnev, and with the other leading Soviet personalities.

"I am sure--and you also stressed this--that good, comprehensive and stable Yugoslav-Soviet relations and cooperation represent the long-term orientation and interest of our two countries and parties. These relations and this cooperation have for decades been based on the tested, principled basis we formed as early as 1955 and 1956 and confirmed in many later joint documents, in particular, during our meetings in 1976 and 1977. This basis is lasting and irreplacable. Thanks to this, we have realized very significant results in our cooperation in many spheres.

"Dear Comrade Brezhnev, we have always highly assessed your personal contribution in this. All the reasons exist for mutual understanding and respect, and thereby also the trust and friendship between our peoples, countries and parties, to continue to constantly strengthen on these principled bases, with efforts from both sides.

"The realization of this important and high aim demands that we act with full respect for certain differences in our ideas and policy, which proceed naturally from the difference in paths of construction of socialism and in the international positions of our countries. On many occasions we have stressed that these differences, which are a historical reality, are not and must not be a cause for misunderstanding and distrust, and even less a barrier to the deepening of our friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation.

"In connection with this, we attribute particular significance to mutual, regular, constructive and equitable exchanges of views on all levels and in various spheres. Thereby we insure--and this has always been confirmed in practice--more complete and real mutual acquaintance, understanding and respect for the stances and policies of our countries and parties. This is our principled approach and our experience in cooperation with all countries.

"Of course, during our broad and comprehensive exchange of views we will devote particular attention to the possibilities and paths for the continuation and strengthening of the process of relaxation of tension and broad international cooperation. This is particularly necessary in the difficult situation in the world today, fraught with crises and unresolved problems.

"We are concerned with the dangers which arise out of the deep crises in southern Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia. We believe that the path to their resolution can be found in fully respecting the rights of peoples and countries to national sovereignty, independence and their own way of life, without interference from outside.

"Proceeding from these convictions we support the peoples who are struggling for their independence from imperialism and colonialism, as well as from all other forms of foreign domination and exploitation.

"We believe that detente, as a universal process, should encompass all regions and all countries.

"We are deeply convinced that this is the only way to strengthen peace, security and equitable cooperation, and that it is also a precondition for general progress. This assumes the resolute elimination of dangerous hotbeds of war and military interventions, consistent respect for all countries' independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of others and the peaceable and constructive resolution of open questions. This also assumes a transition to measures of real disarmament. We believe that the early signing of the treaty on strategic arms limitation--SALT-II--will also contribute to this. Today it is of exceptional importance to revive and strengthen trust in detente through the specific involvement and cooperation of all countries.

"The efforts of Socialist Yugoslavia and other countries which follow the policy of nonalinement are also devoted to this aim.

"As an independent autonomous factor outside blocs, the policy of nonalinement, to which we are deeply and permanently committed, proceeds from the indispensability of the widest possible international cooperation of all factors, regardless of the size, strength, development and commitment in the search for solutions to world problems, in the struggle for more just international political and economic relations, for progress in the world. Consistently abiding by the principles of nonalinement, the UN Charter and the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, Socialist Yugoslavia aspires toward an all-round development of relations with all countries in the world on an identical basis. In this, we see a specific contribution to the all-round international cooperation for which we strive.

"I am convinced that our present talks will also give a new impetus to the friendly relations and fruitful all-round cooperation between our two countries and parties, which contain not only our mutual interests but also undoubtedly the wider interests of peace, cooperation and socialism in the world.

"I raise this glass to your good health and further success, dear Comrade Brezhnev, to the health of the Soviet comrades, to the further all-round prosperity of your great and beautiful socialist country, to the constant consolidation of friendly relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries and parties, to peace, equal cooperation, general progress and socialism in the world."

18 May Talks, Brezhnev Gift

LD181022 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0937 GMT 18 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 18 (TANJUG)--The talks between Tito and Brezhnev continued here today. Yesterday, the two statesmen discussed the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and current international issues.

The Tito-Brezhnev talks are expected to end today and the Yugoslav president to stay on for a short rest.

The talks are conducted in the Kremlin. Brezhnev has presented Tito with a "Niva" passenger field vehicle, which observers interpret as a token of a special consideration on the part of the host and as reflecting the warm atmosphere characterizing the meeting between the two heads of state and party.

Yugoslav Press Comment

LD171518 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1341 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG)--President Tito's visit to the Soviet Union has been given extensive coverage in the Yugoslav information media. President Tito was welcomed at Moscow airport by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev, and was given a very warm reception, Yugoslav newspapers and TV reporters say.

The papers report that the Yugoslav president's visit to the Soviet Union was given great prominence and that it had been noted that the Tito-Brezhnev meeting will be a new impetus to further development of the overall relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

Moscow observers are expecting this friendly meeting between the leaders of the two independent and internationally influential countries to result in an open and fruitful dialogue not only of bilateral but also broader international importance, the Sarajevo daily OSLOBODJENJE reports.

OSLOBODJENJE writes that the positive heritage in bilateral cooperation is the result of both countries' efforts and their lasting interest in the relations being constantly on the ascent. The internal differences in the two countries and their differing views regarding international relations which are a reality of the two friendly countries' different international positions, should not be an obstacle to this, the paper writes.

The Belgrade daily POLITIKA notes that this is President Tito's 17th visit to the Soviet Union since 1944, and the 12th Tito-Brezhnev meeting.

BORBA Comment

AU171530 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 May 79 p 8 AU

[Dusica Petkovic commentary: "On Established Principles"]

[Text] President of the Republic and LCY President Josip Broz Tito arrives today on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union where he will also stay for a short vacation.

The forthcoming Yugoslav-Soviet talks at the highest level, as on similar occasions in the past, attract special attention in the two countries as well as in the broader international public, primarily because the meetings of the highest ranking statesmen of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia constitute an event of greater international importance because of the very nature of their relations, the principles on which they are based and their significance for the strengthening of peace and constructive international cooperation.

The meetings between Comrades Tito and Brezhnev so far--in 1968, 1971, 1973, 1976 and 1977--were always assessed as useful and gave fresh and significant stimuli to the overall relations of the two countries.

As is expected, on this occasion it will be reconfirmed that Yugoslav-Soviet relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical and other fields, as well as the cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU, are good, stable, comprehensive and mutually beneficial.

Such a successful development of cooperation and relations between the two countries was made possible by being established and built on a solid platform of mutually acceptable principles in the Belgrade and Moscow Declarations, the statements of Tito and Brezhnev and the documents adopted at previous summit level meetings.

The importance and vitality of these principles--independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference, respect for the differences in the paths of internal development and the specific traits of the international positions--have been widely confirmed and their implementation is the best guarantee for the further successful and comprehensive development of mutual relations and mutual understanding and trust.

Yugoslav foreign policy is oriented toward the most intensive development and advancement of relations with the Soviet Union. The stability of good mutual relations and better mutual understanding are the aims to which, it may be quite certainly expected, both sides will devote their efforts this time again.

Although bilateral relations are an important part of the forthcoming talks, they certainly will not be the only subject of the exchange of views between Tito and Brezhnev.

Dynamic international movements, the activity of the nonalined movement, the complexity of and contradictions in the international community, the burdens imposed on our world through tensions, disputes as well as serious armed conflicts, the problems of disarmament, the introduction of a new economic order, relations in the international workers movement: These are some of the many subjects which in the coming days will occupy the attention of the two leading statesmen, Tito and Brezhnev.

Personal meetings and direct talks almost always--even when the essence of the positions of the two sides is known--have a positive and good outcome and contribute to a better mutual understanding.

Many positions of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are close or similar to each other. There are also some differing and nonidentical ones, but it may be expected that on this occasion, too, they will be discussed constructively, well-meaningly and on an equal footing; some of them will probably be successfully resolved through discussions, and some will remain to be solved.

The differences in some approaches, however, are not and cannot be a hindrance and an obstacle to the development of good relations between the two countries.

Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union have different positions and obligations in international life. One country is the leading member of the Warsaw Pact, and the other is among the most active countries in the nonalined movement. But there are also many elements which are common to them and which can open an even wider scope to the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries, which in any case is good and fruitful.

Socialist Yugoslavia, which has resolutely decided for a policy of nonalinement, which it sees as an autonomous and irreplaceable factor in the solving of mankind's vital problems, attaches extraordinary significance to the forthcoming dialog with the Soviet Union, bearing in mind the special responsibilities and the role of the Soviet Union on the international scene.

The role of leading statesmen is very significant in the complex international situation. The new meeting between Tito and Brezhnev, it is realistic to expect, will be a fresh contribution to the further strengthening of mutual relations, peace and progressive transformation in the world.

POLITIKA CITES ALLEGED POINTS OF PRC NOTE TO USSR

AU172000 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 79 p 2 AU

[R.B. report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 13 May--Although Moscow has not yet reported that Ilya Shcherbarkov, Soviet ambassador in Beijing, has been handed a memorandum from the Chinese Foreign Ministry in reply to the Soviet note of 17 April, the continuation of the Sino-Soviet diplomatic dialog attracts the attention of foreign observers as something that nevertheless is new in the relations between the PRC and the Soviet Union.

Some details of the Chinese memorandum have been learned from diplomatic sources here. In this document the Chinese acknowledge that the Soviet Union has made several proposals in the past few years, but it is pointed out that China has also presented responses. It is not spelled out what responses these were.

The Chinese memorandum then proposes that negotiations on border questions be continued (they have been conducted in Beijing for 10 years now) and that they should be concluded.

Conditionally speaking, the most important point of the Chinese memorandum is certainly point three, which says that negotiations should begin on a wider group of problems in order to normalize the relations between the two countries, and the talks should concern economic, scientific and technical and other cooperation.

Finally, the memorandum allegedly says mainly the following: Insofar as the Soviet Union agrees with the Chinese proposals, the date, place and level of negotiations can be determined through "diplomatic channels."

Of course there has been no speedy Soviet reaction. The content of the Chinese memorandum is to be the subject of careful study, but one need not doubt that Moscow will react officially, not only because a diplomatic dialog on this subject has been mutually accepted, but primarily because the Soviet Union has always confirmed its inclination for talks with China, regardless of the level of tension in Sino-Soviet relations.

TANJUG REPORTS PRC PRESS CRITICISM OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

LD171448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1332 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, May 17, (TANJUG)--Over the past few days, the Beijing press has frequently stressed the necessity of a vigorous battle against the privileges enjoyed by high-level party and state officials. Comments and readers' letters in the newspapers suggest that this is one of the questions now at the focus of attention in party organizations.

Party dailies RENMIN RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO and others stress in their editorials that there "are no special party members" and that no party member or official may have any "political or material privileges" on account of position.

The privilege system in the "Lin Biao and gang of four" period was considerably wider than now, but "special privileges" still exist in spite of all measures against them, writes RENMIN RIBAO.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has lately decided to turn over villas and rest homes formerly intended for officials to tourist and trade union organizations. Similar decisions have been made by provincial authorities.

According to the press, the most frequent privilege enjoyed by certain high-level officials was the enrollment of their sons and daughters at universities, some even over-riding the admission tests. This causes great dissatisfaction, as only 300,000 students out of seven million pupils completing secondary education will be enrolled at universities this year.

RENMIN RIBAO, calling upon the masses to carry out "revolutionary supervision" over officials, stresses that subordinates have the right to refuse orders which entail privileges.

LCY'S PLANINC, POPIT MEET WITH PCE'S CARRILLO

AU171805 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1319 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Madrid, 17 May--Last night Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Franc Popit, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, who are presently on a visit to Spain, met with Santiago Carrillo, PCE general secretary, at the residence of Rudolf Cacinovic, Yugoslav ambassador in Madrid, and held a cordial and comradely talk with him on the political situation in the two countries.

Milka Planinc is leading the LCY delegation that is attending the 28th Congress of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, and Popit has arrived in Spain at the head of a delegation of the League of Communists of Slovenia which has come on a visit at the invitation of the Catalonian communists. Krste Markovski, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, who is leading a SAWPY delegation to the congress of the Spanish socialists, also took part in the talks with Carrillo.

(Gregorio Raimundo), chairman of the party of Catalonian communists, and Manuel Azcarate, member of the PCE Executive Committee, were present at this meeting.

This morning the delegation of the League of Communists of Slovenia headed by Popit left for Catalonia where it will stay for several days as guests of the Catalonian communists.

FEDERAL CHAMBER ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON SOCIAL INFORMATION

LD171128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly, presided over by Dobroslav Culafic, today adopted a resolution on the foundations of the social system of information on which many deputies of the self-management social system of information and delegates of the SFRY Assembly, of the present and of the previous convocation, had worked for almost 3 years.

The introductory statement on this document was made by Batric Jovanovic, chairman of the Commission for Information of the SFRY Assembly. The discussion that went on for several months, he said, gave the broadest possible support for the adoption of the resolution. The SAWPY Federal Conference and the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions were the initiators of the debate. The discussion on the draft of the resolution was doubly fruitful because the original text was considerably enriched with many proposals and suggestions.

Edvard Kardelj's study, "The Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management," was an important signpost in our work and so were his statements at the sessions of the Federal Council for Questions of the Social System. Let me just mention the vigorous advocasy of that brilliant Marxist thinker, great democrat and humanist that any solution must give prominence to the citizens who have the right guaranteed by the constitution to honest, that is true information, on all aspects of their life and work and on everything that interests them.

Our social system of information, continued Jovanovic, was created during all these years of building socialist self-management social relations in our country. The development of the social accountancy service and of the system of statistics, over a period of almost three decades, created a potential basis for objective, timely and comprehensive information on our working people and citizens, and on all social factors, so as to make them qualified to decide about all components of our social and economic life.

However, it is quite clear that a great deal more has to be done to enable us to translate everything about social information inscribed in the constitution, in the law on associated labor, in LCY resolutions as well as in the documents of other sociopolitical organizations, into daily practice.

Batric Jovanovic also pointed out some shortcomings in our social system of information. The system of social information, he said, is adapted more to the needs of executive organs in sociopolitical communities, sociopolitical organizations and of leading structures in organizations of associated labor, and less to legitimate demands by our working people and citizens for objective, timely, complete and clear information. In the majority of basic organizations of associated labor and local communities there do not exist appropriate systems of information which will insure a flow of high quality information for the benefit of self-managers.

Not infrequently many reports are "dressed-up" and adapted to the interests of the circles which present them to the working people and citizens, when they wish to obtain their votes which the working people and citizens would not give if all relevant facts were objectively presented to them.

Our working people and citizens, stressed Jovanovic, are not in a situation to be informed efficiently and in a modern way about their rights and about the way to implement these rights. Our citizens are still compelled to run from counter to counter where the clerks, not infrequently, treat them as if they were their subordinates. Nor is there an agreed policy of acquiring and of manufacturing and using the equipment for automatic processing of data, and education of social information cadres is not given appropriate attention.

Having pointed out the principles on the basis of which, according to the draft resolution, our working people and citizens are building their self-management system of information, Jovanovic recalled the tasks which should contribute to a successful implementation of the resolution.

Approval was given at today's session to the proposal for the SFRY Assembly to take part in concluding a social agreement on the education and up-bringing of SFRY citizens temporarily employed abroad. Boro Petkovski spoke of the importance of adopting this agreement, recalling the fact that last year there were about 800,000 of our citizens and about 400,000 members of their families abroad. About 62 percent of this number are between 18 and 35, the most vital period of life. Our second generation, too is growing up abroad--about 100,000 young Yugoslavs between the ages of 16 and 23 live in foreign countries. There is also a large number of preschool-age children --it is reckoned that in the FRG alone there are about 10,000. All this makes the problems of educating our workers and their children abroad more complex, and, therefore, it is essential to have an agreement which will encompass our country's entire policy in this sphere, Petkovski said.

CONSULTATIVE SESSION PRAISES WORK OF ASSOCIATED LABOR COURTS

LD171652 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The associated labor courts as new institutions, have faced many initial difficulties and problems in their efforts to resolve disputes on self-management and internal organization. However, taken as a whole, these courts have achieved positive results. This was stated at the first Yugoslav consultative meeting on associated labor courts. It was stated that from 1975 to 1978, nearly 114,000 disputes were submitted to the associated labor courts, 70 percent of which have been resolved by associated labor organizations. Thus, this societal institution of associated labor has confirmed itself as an inseparable part of socialist self-management.

However, a number of disputes arise because a large number of workers are not sufficiently informed of their rights and duties. In the same vein, the the process of informing workers, there is excessive formalism and all this results in disputes being raised even when it is possible to prevent them.

One of the more significant tasks in the next development stage of these courts is cadre consolidation, particularly since there are 250 professional and some 3,000 nonprofessional judges--workers from associated labor. It was stressed that to more fully implement the functions of associated labor courts, it is necessary to develop the closest possible cooperation between these courts and sociopolitical organizations in organizations of associated labor. The activity of the trade unions and self-managing organs in work organizations, whose initiatives could substantially reduce the causes of conflicts and disputes, is particularly significant.

Citizens concerned are informed that during this period they may be received in the Bureau for Petititons and Proposals of the SFRY Assembly. Citizens from the Socialist Republic of Serbia may also be received in the Commission for Petitions and Proposals of the Serbian Assembly.

CROATIAN SAWP CONFERENCE DEBATES FUTURE WORK

LD171530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The presidium of the Croatian SAWP Republican Conference today debated the organization and methods of its future work, which should facilitate the efficiency and operation of this body, and also debated the consistent realization of collective work, leadership and responsibility.

It was agreed that Presidium members would be given individual responsibilities for certain issues and spheres, and that they should form the link with sections, committees and commissions in which the basic activity of the Socialist Alliance is carried out, and where more concrete and broad-ranging debates on individual topics are held. The Presidium would thus be the place where possible misunderstandings would be resolved, where stands were taken, or (?political) support given for individual action conducted by the [word indistinct] organs.

A stand was also adopted that the Presidium members representing individual sections of the front of organized socialist forces--the League of Communists, trade unions, and the Federation of Socialist Youth--should come to Presidium meetings armed with the viewpoints of their delegations so that the Presidium's decisions are the result of community within the SAWP, and might reflect the front-like character of the SAWP.

During the debate attention was drawn to the need to strengthen the individual responsibilities of each Presidium member in carrying out their tasks. In this connection particular stress was laid on the fact that this body's work cannot be limited to sessions alone, nor can individual contributions be measured by participation in discussions, or by the number of words uttered.

At today's session the elaboration of the draft procedure of work of the Presidium and the republican conference was discussed, as was the orientational plan of the conference's work.

The Presidium decided that the second session of the republican conference should be held on 7 June. The tasks of the Socialist Alliance in the self-managing transformation and development of social organizations will, inter alia, be established at this meeting.

SLOVENIA ASSEMBLY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PRICES POLICY

LD172328 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2030 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Summary] Ljubljana--In its discussion of prices policy and general economic trends today, the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia noted that the policy on prices in Slovenia for the last 4 months has not been carried out in accordance with the aims of economic stabilization. This was due to an imbalance between supply and demand, the unfavorable foreign trade balance, a more rapid growth in employment than in productivity and a surplus of money in circulation. The rise in prices of industrial products in the first 4 months of the year amounted to 4.3 percent, retail prices went up by 9.1 percent and the cost of living by 11 percent compared with December 1978.

The council also discussed the less-developed areas of Slovenia, and it was stated that efforts to develop these areas have yielded results.

LUXURY GOODS TAX TO BE INCREASED 50 PERCENT

LD171830 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1606 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--By order of the Federal Executive Council, the tax on some luxury goods will be raised by 50 percent effective tomorrow, causing retail prices to rise. The list of products affected will be announced in tomorrow's edition of the OFFICIAL GAZETTE and consists of imported goods and products produced within Yugoslavia but containing more than 50 percent imported raw materials. Imported cognac, whisky, vodka and rum are expected to go up, as are playing cards, goods made from reptile skin, handwoven carpets, motorboat engines, precious stones and various types of clocks and watches with more than 50 percent imported materials. Various cosmetic and toiletry products will also rise in price but everyday products such as toothpaste, baby oil and ordinary creams will not be affected.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY VIEWS COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

AU171905 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] The Serbian Presidency has concluded that the Republic of Serbia is actively participating in the determination and implementation of Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy and, within this framework, also of the policy of relations with the neighboring countries. The Presidency pointed out that the associated labor organizations and other organs and organizations in the republic are developing various forms of cooperation and thereby contributing to all of our country's activities which are permanently oriented toward deepening the neighborly relations and cooperation with the neighboring countries on the basis of equality.

The significant participation of the republic's economy in all economic cooperation as well as the results achieved in the cultural, educational, information, border and other forms of cooperation were especially emphasized. Serbia's share in Yugoslavia's total exports to the neighboring countries amounts to 36 percent of these exports and its share in the country's total imports from these countries amount to 34 percent of these imports.

According to the appraisal of the presidency, cooperation between communes in border zones is a component part of the development of goodneighborly relations and must, therefore, be further expanded and enriched in mutual interests. The presidency expressed its full fupport for the efforts of the apropriate organs and organizations of the republic to promote--through their mutual cooperation as well as through cooperation with the appropriate federal organs and organizations--the further development of the widest possible cooperation with the neighboring countries in all fields of mutual interest.

Reviewing past activities in Serbia to provide aid to Montenegro to overcome earthquake damage, the presidency noted that the working people and citizens have demonstrated their complete solidarity with the population of the earthquake-stricken area. Thus, the first part of the republic's aid provided in the form of goods supplies and in funds within less than a month after the earthquake amounted to a total of 360 million dinars. In the coming period Serbia, together with our other republics and provinces, will continue to actively participate in all actions in the repairs of the damaged buildings and in the reconstruction of the earthquake-stricken area to eliminate the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake as successfully and as quickly as possible.

VETERANS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES DOLANC

AU171230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1116 GMT 17 May 79 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 17 May--Kosta Nadj, president of the Federal Committee of the Federation of National Liberation War Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia, has sent the following telegram to Stane Dolanc:

"Dear Comrade Stane, on behalf of the Federal Committee of the Veterans Federation of Yugoslavia and on my own behalf, I most cordially congratulate you on the great recognition--the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor. The recognition of the president of the republic for your revolutionary work over many years and extraordinary merits in the organization and building of our socialist self-managing society and your significant contribution to the general development of the country and the strengthening of freedom and independence of the SFRY has caused great joy among all of us, your comrades.

"The organization of the national liberation war veterans of Yugoslavia always enjoyed your true communist support and assistance in its social and political activities. Your creative revolutionary initiatives and untiring, inexhaustible zeal attested by the Order of Hero of Socialist Labor will always be precious to us."

GRLICKOV HAS TALKS WITH SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION

LD180524 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Aleksandar Grlickov today conducted closing talks with a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria, headed by Ba'th national leadership member Fawaz as-Sayyagh. In an open and friendly atmosphere, the mutual satisfaction was expressed with the successful development of traditionally good relations and cooperation between the LCY and the Ba'th Party of Syria.

During the talks, special attention was devoted to the Middle East situation and preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia, just as so far, continues giving full suppor to a comprehensive and equitable solution of the Middle East crisis, a solution including the right of the Arab people of Palestine to its own state, the acdeptance of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and Israel's withdrawal from all occupied territories.

In regard to preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit, accent was placed on the importance of the unity of the non-aligned movement for further strenthening the movement's action and political capacity and influence on international relations.

The Syrian Ba'th Party delegation was today received by Central Committee President of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic or Serbia Tihomir Vlaskalic.

MINIC MEETS WITH TANJUG EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBERS

LD172320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Council for International Relations, today received members of the editorial board of TANJUG and had a long talk with them.

Milos Minic discussed the most topical international questions with the TANJUG journalists.

On this occasion, the TANJUG director Perio Ivacic informed Comrade Minic of the preparations for the second conference of the Nonalined News Agencies' Pool and of government representatives from nonalined countries to be held in Belgrade. The TANJUG news agency will host this gathering.

TANJUG SOCIAL COUNCIL ELECTS CHAIRMAN; MEMBERS APPOINTED

LD171222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1544 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The TANJUG Social Council held its first meeting of the new term today and decided to apply the principle of collective leadership to its work. The council unanimously elected Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, as its first chairman. A new council chairman will be elected each year.

The council was unanimous in feeling that its decision to introduce the principle of collective leadership in a body such as the social organ of TANJUG corresponds to our society desire to further democratize social and political life in the country.

The first meeting considered several aspects of TANJUG's work, primarily the fulfillment of the first year of the medium-termed program of development and preparations for the second conference of the Nonalined Countries' News Agency Pool, which will be held, with TANJUG as its host, in Belgrade from 28 to 30 June this year.

The TANJUG Social Council is composed of 27 members, 19 of whom are delegated by the Federal Executive Council, organs and organizations and the federation, as well as by the republics and provinces, while 8 are representatives of the TANJUG organization.

In addition to the chairman, Sinan Hasani, the Federal Executive Council appointed Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Sime Kronja, chairman of the Press and Radio-Television Council of the SAWPY Federal Conference. The representatives of other organs and organizations of the federation are: Mirko Kalezic, ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Aleksandar Stanic, assistant federal secretary for information; and Jelko Maslic, assistant federal secretary for internal affairs; Col Ljuben Jandrijeviski, of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Andjelka Misic, secretary of the Committee of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

The socialist republics and autonomous provinces selected the following delegates: Macedonia--Fahri Kaja, member of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee Presidium; Bosnia and Hercegovina--Dr Mate Orec, member of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium; Slovenia--Jaka Koprivc, chief editor of DELO; Croatia--Josip Grubisic-Cabo, former member of the SAWP Republican Conference Secretariat; Kosovo--Ali Mulja, chief editor of the Kosovo edition of KOMMUNIST; Vojvodina--Andrija Markovic, chairman of the Information Section of the SAWP Provincial Committee. The selection of representatives from Serbia and Montenegro is currently being made. The council also includes Rastko Guzina, delegate of the Business Association of Publishers of Daily Newspapers, and Miladin Govozdenov, director of Novi Sad Radio and Television and delegate of Yugoslav radio and television stations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF CSSR'S ZAHRADNIK

Vojvodina Premier Kmezic Meeting

LD172034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, May 17 (TANJUG)--Provincial Presidium member of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Nikola Kmezic today conferred with Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the talk, Nikola Kmezic cited the example of the working organization "Danube-Tisa-Danube" of Novi Sad which cooperates with partners in Czechoslovakia. Kmezic expressed the conviction that economic cooperation can be significantly expanded.

The Czechoslovak vice premier expressed satisfaction with successful cooperation between economy representatives of Czechoslovakia and Vojvodina and added that it can be further expanded and diversified in the coming period.

Novi Sad Agricultural Fair Tour

LD172036 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad, May 17 (TANJUG)--Czechoslovak Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik visited the international agricultural fair in Novi Sad, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.

After touring the fair, the Czechoslovak vice premier assessed the 46th international agricultural fair in Novi Sad as very impressive in terms of what if offers in Yugoslavia's and, also, other countries' agricultural achievements.

Vice Premier Jindrich Zahradnik also spoke about cooperation between economy representatives of Vojvodina and Czechoslovakia, citing cooperation between the Vojvodina enterprise "Danube-Tisa-Danube" and Czechoslovak partners. Zahradnik noted cooperation possibilities in metallurgy and the building of electric-power plants and edible-oil factories in Vojvodina.

TANJUG REPORTS ONGOING WORK AT UNCTAD CONFERENCE IN MANILA

LD171802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 17 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Manila, May 17 (TANJUG)--The conference is going well, said Carlos Romulo, chairman of the 5th UNCTAD session and Philippine foreign minister. In all likelihood, the regional groups will have drawn up draft resolutions by this week's end, he expects.

It is considered, however, that the first group which deals with considering and evaluating the overall world situation has the hardest work to do. This is why an informal interchange of opinions on a new strategy in relations with the developed countries has been revived again in the circles of the delegations of the developing countries. The largest number of these countries hope that the developed [countries] will accept the necessity of alterations and consent to concessions so that Manila could adopt adequate action programs.

It is noticeable in the attitude of the industrially developed countries at the 5th UNCTAD that they more wish to accept short-term measures on the individual [words indistinct] international economic relations (?and) to strengthen known positions than to consent to essential changes. Anyhow, the "Group of 77" is not going to be satisfied with crumbs from a rich table. This is why the developing countries seek to break the deadlock through a gradual and meaningful approach.

When Ieng Thirith, chief delegate of Democratic Kampuchea, took the floor, representatives of Vietnam, Afghanistan and Cuba as well as delegates of the socialist community (except Romania) walked out of the conference hall. They were joined by representatives of Angola, Ethiopia, Southern Yemen, Congo and Mozambique.

PRC AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY MINISTER VISITS

Meeting With Ikonic

LD171002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Yang Ligong, minister of agricultural machinery of the PRC. During the talks they considered some topical questions of bilateral economic cooperation, especially in the field of agriculture and food industry.

Minister Ligong expressed the Chinese side's interest in the establishment of cooperation in agriculture and in the production of agricultural machinery. The Chinese guest expressed high appreciation for the quality of the Yugoslav equipment and agricultural machinery.

The meeting was also attended by Milovan Zidar, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

Federal Economic Chamber President

LD172334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ilija Vakic, president of the Federal Economic Chamber, today received Yang Ligong, minister of agricultural machinery of the PRC, together with his associates. During their talks they exchanged views on some questions of economic relations between the PRC and Yugoslavia, with particular reference to the possibility of expanding cooperation in the sphere of agriculture, the food industry and mechanization.

Zhou Qiuyie, PRC ambassador to the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

UBIPARIP RECEIVES PRC DEPUTY SCIENCE MINISTER

LD171004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Wu Heng, deputy minister of science and technology. They discussed the possibilities of scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of technological innovations.

PRC STUDY DELEGATION VISITS RIJEKA PORT

LD171006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 16 May 79 LD

[Text] Rijeka--A study delegation of the PRC arrived today on a 3-day visit to Rijeka to get acquainted with the work in the port, including customs operations, reloading and ground transport of goods. After a reception in the municipal assembly, the delegation, led by Zhou Huamin, deputy minister of foreign trade, held its first talks in the port. During the next 2 days, it will visit work organizations of the maritime and port economy.

PRC TU DELEGATION TOURS OSIJEK AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

LD172006 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Osijek, May 17 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, on a visit to Yugoslavia as guest of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yu-Yugoslavia, today visited the industrial-agricultural kombinat "Osijek," the largest economic organization of its kind in the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia.

Chinese delegation members, headed by All-China Federation of Trade Unions Vice-Chairman Huang Minwei, were acquainted with the achievements of the "Osijek" kombinat which employs some 12 thousand workers, has near 60 thousand hectares of farm land and major food-industry capacities.

MOSCOW TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD170844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1436 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A delegation of the Moscow Council of Trade Unions, headed by Ludmilla Yulevna (Durova), secretary of the council, arrived today on a visit to the Belgrade City Council of the Federation of Trade Unions. The delegation was received in the City Council of the Federation of Trade Unions today by Dragan Jovic, president of the council. Talks were held on the content and method of work of trade unions in developing self-management and in the living and working conditions of workers. During the course of its 5-day stay in Belgrade, the Moscow trade union delegation will visit a number of work organizations--21 May, the Bracar health center, the Duga paint and lacquer industry--and will be informed of the work of basic organizations of the Federation of Trade Unions.

MORE ON DPRK ECONOMIC AFFAIRS DELEGATION VISIT

Ubiparip Meeting

LD170916 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 15 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 15 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice Premier Gojko Ubiparip received here today Korean Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, visiting Yugoslavia on the occasion of the 2nd session of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. The two countries' efforts to date to further promote economic cooperation were favorably assessed.

Document Signing

LD171432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1123 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG)--The session of the consultative commission for economic and scientific-technological questions between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today ended with the signing of the protocol and the agreement on scientific-technological cooperation.

At the commission session the advancement of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries, as well as possibilities for further expansion of long-term cooperation, particularly in oil research and refining, electronics industry, energetics, machine building, automobile industry, agriculture, food and chemical industries, were discussed.

NEW FRG ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO HODZA

LD171008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 14 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 14 (TANJUG)--The West German Government attaches great importance to cooperation with Yugoslavia in the struggle for peace and security in Europe, stated Horst Grabert, newly appointed West German ambassador to Yugoslavia, while presenting his credentials to Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

It was pointed out that both countries should invest maximum efforts to overcome the influence of forces hindering the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-West German relations.

MAYOR OF BAGHDAD ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD171734 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1645 GMT 17 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (TANJUG)--A delegation of Baghdad headed by Baghdad Mayor Samir 'Abd al-Wahhab arrived today in Belgrade at the invitation of the Belgrade city Assembly. On arrival to Belgrade the Baghdad mayor said that the aim of this visit is to deepen cooperation between the peoples and the governments of Iraq and Yugoslavia, as well as to get acquainted with the Yugoslav experience in organizing big towns.

BRIEFS

SVETOZAREVO RADIO TRANSMITTER--The construction and installation of a new radio transmitter for Svetozarevo radio and for Belgrade radio's second and third programs have been completed in Svetozarevo. The new transmitter will carry Svetozarevo radio programs on the wavelength of 282.5 meters and Belgrade radio programs on the wavelength of 208.3 meters. On the occasion of the commissioning of the new transmitter, the community of Serbia radio broadcasting organizations and the section of the republican conference for information will meet in Svetozarevo to discuss the realization of a common program for the united radio stations of Serbia. [Text] [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 May 79 AU]